

Johnson, R. E.

1968 (Part)

catalogue

#284-410

Amchitka Isl., Alaska

R.E. Johnson
1968

Amchitka Island, Alaska
May - July 1968



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1968

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Catalog

R.E. Johnson

Newport Upper Harbor, Orange Co., California

March 25, 1968

284	♀	Savannah Sparrow	<u>beldingi</u> race	5x4mm	
285	♂	"	"	8x6mm	18.5g.

March 27, 1968

286	♀	Savannah Sparrow	<u>beldingi</u> race	(brood patch) 8x9mm 5x5mm	21g.
287	♀	"	"	6x6mm 1x1mm	19g.
288	♂	"	"	9x6mm	19g.
289	♀	"	"	8x7mm 4x4mm	19g.
290	♂	"	"	12x6mm	20g

Hurricane Ridge, 5200ft. Olympic National Park, Washington

May 13, 1968

291	♀	Rosy Finch	very fat. 4x3mm	brood patch skull os.	29.5
292	♂	"	4x5mm	skull os.	27.5
293	♀	"	4x3mm	no brood patch skull os.	26.0
294	♀	"	4x3mm	brood patch skull os.	27.0
295	♀	"	5x2mm	no brood patch skull os.	27.5

Amchitka Island, Rat Island group of Aleutian Islands, Alaska

May 14, 1968 near Old Camp

296	♂	Rosy Finch	9x9mm	skull os.	43.2
297	♂	"	3x1.5mm	skull os.	44.2

May 15, 1968 near site B

298	♂	Rosy Finch	skull os.	9x6mm	42.8
299	♂	Rosy Finch	skull os.	8x5mm	45.1

~~300 ♂ Rosy Finch~~~~41.9~~

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Anchitka Island, Rat Island group of Aleutian Islands, Alaska

May 16, 1968 beach near Cleverger Lake

300	♂	Rosy Finch	skull os.	9x6mm	41.9 g.
301	♂	" "	skull os.	9x7mm	45.3
302	♂	" "	skull os.	9x7mm	45.1
303	♂	" "	skull os.	9x7mm	41.2

304 ♂ Winter Wren
Vista Islet, 1 1/2 mi. e + 1/10 mi. no. of Chitka pt., Anchitka Island.
May 21, 1968 8x4mm 11.7

305	♂	Song Sparrow		14x11mm	47.0
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Anchitka Island, Alaska

May 22, 1968 Cleverger Lake

306	♀	Rosy Finch	skull os.	brood patch 8x5mm, 1mm	46.5 g
307	♂	" "	skull os.	8x6mm	44.4 g

May 23, 1968 - Constantine Harbor

308	♂	Rosy Finch	skull os.	9x7mm.	44.7
309	♂	" "	skull os.	9x7mm	46.5
310	♂	" "	skull os.	10x7mm	42.8

May 30, 1968

311		Rosy Finch nestling (Nest 24)	alcoholic		42.4
312		Rosy Finch nestling	alcoholic		

May 30, 1968

313	♀	Lapland Longspur	ovary 6x3mm	largest ovum 1mm	no brood patch skull os.
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May 31, 1968

314		Rosy Finch nestling (from Nest 10)	alcoholic		5.4 g
315	♀	Lapland Longspur	skull os.	developing 7x6mm	brood patch largest ovum 2mm
316	♀	" "	no brood patch skull os.	ovary 8x5	largest ovum 1mm

flat skins for
F.S.L. Williamson

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Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

May 31, 1968

317. ♂ Lapland Longspur 9x6 mm {prepared skeleton only} 27.7
 318. ♂ Lapland Longspur skull os. 9x6 mm {flat skin for Williamson} 27.3

June 1, 1968

319. Rosy Finch nestling 25.5
 320. " "

June 2, 1968 (west end of island)

- 321 ♂ Rosy Finch 10x12 mm buccal pouch skull os. 49.7
 322 ♂ " " 11x9 mm buccal pouch skull os. 45.5

June 3, 1968

- 323 Rosy Finch nestling (Nest 20) alcoholic 11.4 g.
 324 " " " (Nest 34) " 25.1
 325 " " " (Nest 32) " 27.5 g.

June 5, 1968

- 326 Rosy Finch nestling (Nest 6) alcoholic 27.7 g

June 6, 1968

- 327 ♂ Rosy Finch } paired 12x10 mm skull os. 46.4
 328 ♀ " " } brood patch skull os. buccal sac full 47.4
 329 " " } 9x6 mm 1 mm
 330 ♂ Rosy Finch } nestling of above pair (Nest 42) alcoholic 35.8
 331 " " } buccal sac full
 332 " " } 9x12 mm skull os. 49.1
 333 " " } nestling from Nest 20 } alcoholics 28.7
 334 " " } " " " " " } 15.7
 335 " " } " " " " " } 4.0
 336 " " } " " " " " } 3.9
 337 " " } " " " " " } 5.0

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June 7, 1968

336	Rosy Finch nestling (Nest 14)	alcoholic	31.9
337	" " " "	"	31.9
338	" " " "	"	28.0
339	" " nestling (Nest 41)	} captured June 6 & killed June 7, 68 (skulls not ossified)	42.2
340	" " " "		41.5
341	" " " "		41.5

June 8, 1968

342	Rosy Finch nestling (Nest 16)	alcoholic	25.0
343	" " " (Nest 35)	alcoholic	29.5

June 9, 1968

344	♀ Lapland Longspur	{ large but unvascularized brood patch ovary 12x9mm, several 2mm ova & one large, but broken, ovum in oviduct (no shell). Two collapsed follicles in ovary. The large ovum is perhaps the last egg to be laid, the rest of the clutch having preceded it.		32.5
345	♀ Lapland Longspur	well developed brood patch developing ova 3, 5, + 10 mm; 2 collapsed follicles; 1 egg in oviduct. (with shell)		36.0
346	♀ Lapland Longspur	mod. developed brood patch. developing ova 3, 4, 6, + 8 mm. egg with shell in oviduct. 1 collapsed follicle.		34.2

June 10, 1968

347	Rosy Finch nestling	Nest. 38	alcoholic	25.7
348	♀? Rock Sandpiper (?) winter plumage			77.0
349	♂ Rosy Finch	mated to #350	} burred sacs full 8x5mm skull oc. 9x3mm 1mm brood patch Nest 43	46.5
350	♀ " "	mated to #349		49.8
351	Imma. " "			42.6
352	Imma. " "			45.0

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Bird Cape, Amchitka Island, Alaska

June 14, 1968

353		Rosy Finch nestling	alc.		43.0
354		" "	alc.		34.2
355		" "	alc.	skull os.	41.1
356	♂	Rosy Finch	11x8 mm	skull os.	45.0
357	♂	" "	10x8 mm		51.2
358	♀	" "	8x6 mm	1 mm brood patch incubating nest of 5 eggs skull os.	42.8
359	♂	" "	11x9 mm		46.6

East end, Amchitka Island, Alaska

June 15, 1968

360		Rosy Finch nestling (Nest B)	alc.		26.7g
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Constantine Point, Amchitka Island, Alaska

June 16, 1968

361		Slender-billed shearwater	- skeleton		
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Makarius Point, Amchitka Is., Alaska

June 18, 1968

362	♂	Arctic Tern	5x3 mm	3 brood patches	104.8
363	♂	Arctic tern	7x4 mm	3 brood patches (prepared as skeleton)	112.6

Amchitka Island, Alaska (1 mi. n + 1/2 mi. w. of Old Camp)

June 21, 1968

364		Rosy Finch nestling (Nest 37)			35.9
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June 23, 1968

365	♂	Rosy Finch	10x4 mm	skull os.	[skeletonize] for M.L. Hess	46.3
366	♀	Rosy Finch	brood patch 8x6 mm	skull os.		50.2

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Charlie Cove, Amchitka Island, Alaska

June 25, 1968

367 ♀ Rosy Finch 8x3mm brood patch but not very edematous 42.1

1.6 mi. e of South Hanger, Amchitka Island, Alaska

June 25, 1968

368 ♀ Rosy Finch 10x4mm brood patch 1mm largest follicle 52.0

0.4 mi. so. and 0.1 mi. e. of South Hanger, Amchitka Is., Alaska

June 25, 1968

369 ♂	Rosy Finch	12x9mm	[Skeletized for ML. Hess]	46.5
370 ♂	Rosy Finch	10x8mm		44.0
371 ♀	" "	11x8mm	brood patch largest fol. 2mm	46.7
372 Imma	" "			40.7
373 Imma	" "			42.0

offshore from Amchitka Island between Bat Island & Kikilof Point, Alaska

June 26, 1968

374 ♀	Horned Puffin	largest follicle 3mm	(collector 2166 DWT)	551.8
375 ♂	Tufted Puffin	15mm	(2170 DWT)	851.2

Clevenger Lake, Amchitka Is., Alaska

May 22, 1968

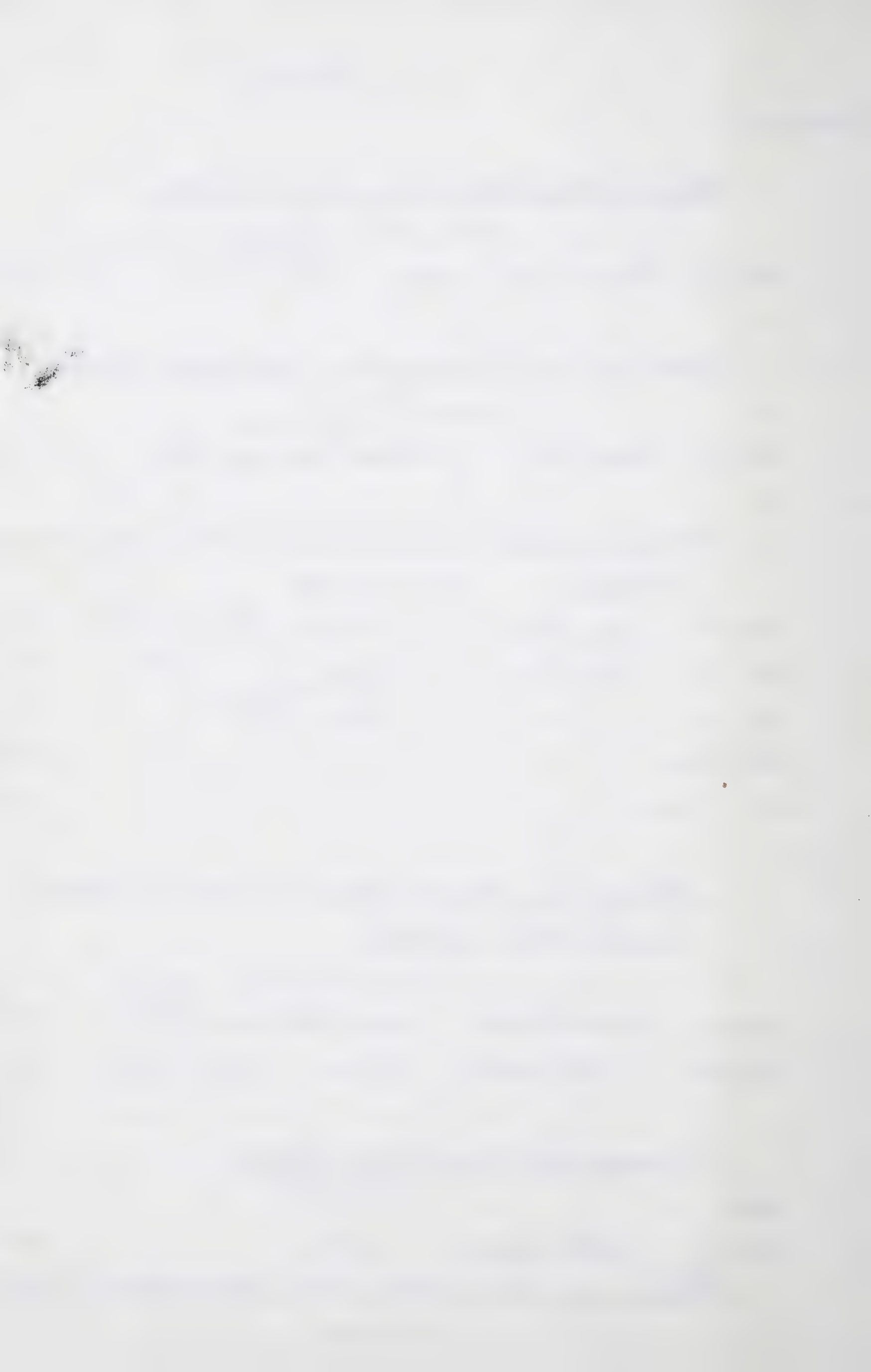
~~376~~

376 ♂ Tufted Duck 18x8mm 749.3

Beach e. of Silver Salmon Creek, Amchitka Is., Alaska

June 8, 1968

377 Seal skull



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½ mi. e. of Old Camp, Amchitka Island, Alaska

June 29, 1968

- 378 ♂ Rosy Finch 10x9mm skull os. no food in buccal sac 41.9
 379 ♀ " " ovary 18x9mm brood patch partially edematized 59.9
~~380~~ ~~380~~ 3 collapsed follicles; largest ovum 9mm; large punctured egg in lower end of uterus.
 380 ♂ Rosy Finch 9x5mm buccal sacs empty [skeletonize] 46.2
 for M.L. Hess

Amchitka Island, Alaska (near Johns Lake)

May 11, 1968

- 381 ♀ Rock Ptarmigan largest ovum 3mm 543.2
 (collected by Wm. Emison) skeletonize ~~555.0~~

above Cleverger Lake, Amchitka Island, Alaska

June 24, 1968

- 382 ♂ Rosy Finch 10x8mm 49.5
 (collected by D.W. Johnston # 2163 + skin kept by him.
 I obtained the heart, lungs + G-I tract)

1.8 mi. s. + 1.8 mi. w. of Chitka Point, 850 ft, Amchitka Island, Alaska

June 30, 1968

- 383 ♂ Rosy Finch 9x8mm [skeletonize] 47.2

Jct. Cleverger & Infantry Rd, Amchitka Is., Alaska

July 2, 1968

- 384 ♂ Rosy Finch 10x8mm skull os. 43.6
 385 ♀ " " ovary 10x6mm largest ovum 2mm (brood patch well developed) buccal sacs developed but empty 43.3
 skull os.

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Dot. Cleverger Rd. & Infantry Rd, Amchitka Is., Alaska

July 2, 1968

386	♂	Rosy Finch	11x8mm	buccal sacs large but near empty	skull os.	44.2
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0.8 mi. e. & 0.6 mi. n. of Rifle Range Pt., Amchitka Is., Alaska

July 2, 1968

387	♂	Alentian Tern	3 brood patches.	5x6mm	118.9
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Grauman Lake, Amchitka Island, Alaska

July 3, 1968

388	♂	Rosy Finch	11x8mm	buccal sacs small, empty	skull os.	43.5
389	♀	"	ovary 15x10mm largest ovum 6mm	egg in uterus 17.5mm	well developed brood patch	56.4

2 collapsed follicles

Rifle Range area, Amchitka Island, Alaska

July 3, 1968

390	♂	Rosy Finch	9x8mm	buccal sacs half full.	skull os.	46.7
391	♀	"	8x5mm	largest ovum 1mm	well developed brood patch skull os buccal sacs empty.	43.2

Rifle Range beach, Amchitka Island, Alaska

July 3, 1968

392	♀	Rosy Finch	14x8mm	largest ova 6 & 4mm	well developed brood patch skull unoss.	50.0
393	Imma	"	"		skull o.s.	48.4
394	♂	"	9x8mm		buccal sacs empty	41.5

Grauman Lake, Amchitka Island, Alaska

July 6, 1968

395	♂	Rosy Finch	9x7mm	buccal sacs full	skull os.	46.1
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Vista Inlet, 1 1/2 mi. e to 1/2 mi. n. of Chitka Pt, Amchitka Is.

May 21, 1968

396 Sea Otter Skull

397 " " "

Amchitka Island, Alaska

late May, 1968

398 Sea Otter complete skeleton

quarry no. of Jones Lake, Amchitka Island, Alaska

July 10, 1968

399	♂	Rosy Finch	13x8mm	buccal sacs empty skull os.	47.2
400	♂	" "	11x8mm	buccal sacs empty skull os.	50.1
401	Imma	" "		skull unoss.	45.1
402	♂	" "	[skeletonized] 12x9mm	skull os. buccal sacs empty	47.9
403	♂	" "	12x8mm	skull os. buccal sacs empty	47.4
404	Imma	" "	alc.		46.9
405	♂	" "	alc.		45.3

July 13, 1968

406	♀	Rosy Finch	ovary 22x13mm	largest ova 12,5mm	brood patch	52.5
407	♂	" "				41.4
408	Imma	" "				42.9

near Jones Lake, Amchitka Island, Alaska

May 11, 1968

409 ♂ Rock Ptarmigan 14x9mm 601
(collected by Wm. Emerson).

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Midden se of Makrims Point, Anchitka Island, Alaska

July 6, 1968

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9 Bird Bones (probably several species)

Johnson, R.E.

1968 (Part)

Journal

Washington

Amchitka Isl., Alaska

R.E. Johnson
1968

Amchitka Island, Alaska
May - July 1968

Length + Time of Residence on Amchitka Island of Bird Personell for BMI.

April	May	June	July	August
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14

William Emison

30 4

Charles G. Garbrough

14 16

Richard E. Johnson

4 2 16 15

David W. Johnston

4 12

Robert LeResche

25 15

Robert C. Wood

Journal

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R. E. Johnson
1968
May 12

Berkeley, Calif. to Seattle, Wash.

Took Western Airlines Flight From San Francisco airport at 8:20 AM & arrived in Seattle Tacoma Airport at 10 AM. Rented a great little Avis car & drove to Univ. Presbyterian Church where I heard a great sermon by Dr. Munger. Then visited the U. of Washington campus which is very beautiful with many lawns, trees, and flowers. Robins dotted the lawns. Starlings, English Sparrows, Swallows, & Starlings were common (my binoculars were too deeply buried to get out for the occasion). Drove about town a bit, then to the Seattle Center & a brisk walk about the grounds, a mono-rail ride & a walk back to Seattle Center & finally a ride up the Space Needle for a dollar (a great view that helps orient one to the complexity of the area). Took a full roll of 36 slides today. Then back to Univ. Presby Ch. to witness an odd & probably experimental type of church service called: "The Folk Mass 'Rejoice' - Communion Meditation. In an era when church seems to have lost relevancy to most people, innovation is in order I suspect and this was certainly innovation. New songs & old ones set to new jazzy tunes played by a guitar & bearded lot. Also a group of 10-15 singers. Well done & with no resemblance to traditional church.

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May 12

Berkeley, Calif. to Seattle Wash (cont.)

Several speakers intervened from the audience to speak out with world news reports and/or relevant scripture. Finally Dr. Munges spoke briefly, then passed French bread loaves which each of us tore a chunk off of! The breaking of the bread became real "breaking" or better "tugging". Next drove downtown to see the locations of Recreational Equipment Inc (Coop). The 11th St. store covers a block along 11th St & a half block deep! More driving, then back for night pictures of the Space Needle, etc. A postcard view prompted me to try to reach a point inside the confines of the Science Exhibit area & a whistle blowing cop pursued. Got the pictures, cop notwithstanding. He didn't seem too happy. That's a first, never had a cop's whistle blown at me before. My day was complete. Bedded down at the nearby Travel Lodge.

May 13

Seattle to Olympic National Park, Wash.

Departure this morning delayed so that I could go to the bank at 10 AM. Then drove south on Interstate 5 to Olympia where I had lunch & the cashier got my Bandamerica card stuck in the machine. Twenty minutes later I ate my cold hot lunch & departed west then north along Hood Canal. The drive was

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May 13

Seattle & Olympic Nat. Park, Wash. (cont.)

pretty but uneventful. Mud Flats off bays of the Sound contained no birds, but a few ducks were off shore in the bay & out of easy sight range. Port Angeles turned out to be a much bigger city than I expected. Clouds were too low to see up the mtns which I presumed to be snow covered & I couldn't see across the Sound. Drove up to Hurricane Ridge in Olympic Nat. Park. & there really is snow up there! & lots of clouds too. A light snow was falling. Visibility was 20 to 50 Feet. Noone else was there. Vegetation appeared to be patchy trees up to 20 ft tall (sort of Krumholtz, but taller tree than usual) & low tundra like vegetation. No flowers up yet & in fact, little veg. exposed from under the snow yet. Snow mostly 2-5 ft deep. A Raven sat at the edge of the road & appeared tame. Robins & Oregon Juncos worked along the snow margins. ^{4:30 PM} A Flock of Rosy Finches ⁽⁵⁰⁾ worked the snow margins also. Some Robins & Rosy Finches also fed in the centers of the melted out areas but the concentrations were at the snow margins. I quickly unpacked & assembled my shotgun & collected 5 rosy finches on two shots before they all flew off into the clouds. Elevation: 5,200 feet. ^{Perhaps the finches would normally be higher in good weather?}

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May 13

Seattle & Olympic National Parks, Wash. (cont.)

→ Drove back to Port Angeles & west to Crescent Lake. Took a nature trail to get familiar with the vegetation in the rain forest. The Marymere Falls Nature trail starts just east of a ranger station on the lake & wanders $\frac{3}{4}$ miles to a 90 ft. beautiful water fall.

Vegetation: Rainforest

Overstory: Western Hemlock - Tsuga ^{heterophylla}

Douglas Fir - Pseudotsuga ^{menziesii}

Western Redcedar - Thuja plicata

Understory: Salmonberry - Rubus spectabilis

Salal - Gaultheria shallon

Vine Maple - Acer circinatum

Yellow Violets

Devil's Club

Oregon Grape

Ferns

Stream bed: Red Alder - Alnus rubra

Salmonberry

Bigleaf-Maple Acer ^{macrophyllum}

Western Red Cedar

Winter Wrens could be heard near the streams and I thought I heard a Dipper.

5 Drove on down toward Port Angeles & stopped at Dawn Lake near the park entrance. There were 2 Swans (tame?), 2 Ruddy Ducks, & a ♀ Bufflehead on the lake. Swallows were very-

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May 13

Seattle & Olympic National Park, Wash (cont.)

where and included Violet-green (most common),
Barn & Tree (least common) Swallows.

Drove further west around Lake
Crescent & beyond to Sappho & Pleasant Lake.
From this area one can see logged over barren
mntns to the SE. Perhaps there are logging
scars elsewhere but were missed due to the
poor visibility earlier. The clouds are now
higher. Drove east again through Port
Angeles & took Hwy 104 across Hood Canal to
the Kingston-Edmonds Ferry. I totally repacked
(gun, ammo, etc) while waiting. Then back to
Seattle & put the Finches on ice in a waste
paper basket.

Weights of Finches at 10:15 PM while
waiting for ferry:

# 291	29.5 grams
292	27.5
293	26.0
294	27.0
295	27.5

May 14

Seattle, Wash to Anchorage & Amchitka Is., Alaska

Flew out of Seattle-Tacoma Airport on Western
airlines Flight 725 for Anchorage. Due to a
time change it only took 1½ hrs! The Flight
to Amchitka was delayed a bit due to fog.

R.E. Johnson
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May 14

Seattle, Wash. to Anchorage & Admitka Is., Alaska
The Flight is via Revere Aleutian Airlines.
Left Anchorage at 11:45 \pm AM. While in Anchorage I tried to dig up information regarding the possibility of going to Kodiak Island in July when I return from Admitka. (Hybrid Finches between littoralis & griseonucha probably occur there). Western Airlines flies to Kodiak Is. twice daily: (10:15 \rightarrow 11:55 AM) and (6:50 \rightarrow 8:55 PM) [with stops in between]. Cost: \$52.50. Tickets may be impossible to get in July without reservation. They may be obtained by mail at: Western Airlines
525 South Ave.

Anchorage, Alaska

Apparently rent-a-car service is available on the island but there are only a few short roads. Unfortunately I forgot to bring along information on just where previous finches were seen. Brilliant!

My 5 finches are riding in ice & dry ice supplied by a stewardess on Western earlier today. Pretty cold last time I checked.

Arrived on Admitka Is (and ⁱⁿ 5½ hrs but with time changes, etc it was still early in the afternoon. Met Charles Yarbrough upon arrival and he gave me a tour over some of the areas we will work in. I saw a few birds: Pintail, Rosy Finch, Lapland Longspur &

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May 14

Seattle, Wash. to Anchorage & Amchitka Is., Alaska (cont.)

Bald Eagle. I collected two Rosy Finches near the barracks and noted their huge size. They weigh well over 40 grams! (nearly twice the wt. of Sierra Nevada birds). The weather on Amchitka is cool, windy, & foggy - all normal conditions.

May 15

Amchitka Island, Aleutian Islands, Alaska

Again windy, cold, foggy. Continued my tour of the island. Visited 3 of the four study plot areas on the island and drove as far west as test site F (end of good dirt road) & east nearly to the east end of the island. The 4 study areas are listed below, only the first 3 were visited:

1. Wet Meadow or Carex meadow tundra.

Spongy ground covered with Sphagnum & Hylacomium mosses. Carex is said to be characteristic of this meadow type, but it hasn't appeared yet. Our plots cover 13 acres of this type.

2. Dry Meadow or Empetrum - Cladonia Tundra.

Spongy ground. Well drained sites. Plants include Empetrum nigrum (Crawberry), Cladonia pacifica, Loiseleuria procumbens, Carex, Cornus, Erigeron, & Pedicularis. Plots cover 25 acres

3. Riparian Meadow.

Plants include Caltha, Ranunculus, Rumex,

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May 15

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Cystopteris, Mimulus, Streptopus, Carex, & Calamagrostis.

Plots are along Bridge Creek. 10 acres.

4. Beach Ridge

A grassy transition between beach & tundra.

Plants - Elymus arenarius, Senecio pseudoarnica,
& Honckonia peploides.

Plots - 4½ acres stretching out along 1872 ft
of shoreline on Rifle Range Point.

[Notes for remainder of May 15 & also for 16-19 were made from very sketchy notes & were written at a much later date. See Charles Yarbrough's notes for details.]

Big Lake

Visited Gull nesting area on the west side of this lake. Charley had found several nest sites previously, one of these contained 3 eggs on May ~~12~~ 12 & again today. It was located 100 yds from the lake shore & out of sight of it, but near a small marshy pond. The nest is a very shallow wide cup (really just a depression) in the tundra. Eggs are olive green spotted with large irregular, ^{dark} red-brown spots. This blend very well with the tundra background and are not at all easy to spot. We found one other nest 50 ft. away & 2 more nearer Big Lake. See

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Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

May 15

summary sheet for Big Lake Gull nests for details. Charlie had noticed nests under construction along the lake shore at an earlier date but these now appear to be abandoned. We walked $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total lake shore & found no nests.

Rosy Finches

Noted several in cove of beach near Bridge Cr. Collected 2 ♂ near 2 small roadside shacks near drillsite B. Wounded a third which crawled under one bldg & couldn't be retrieved. Immediately thereafter I found a ♀ on a nest of 4 eggs (Nest 1) on a shelf $6\frac{1}{2}$ ft. above the floor in one of the bldgs. It's amazing that the 3 gunshots didn't flush her from the nest. One of the birds shot may have been her mate. I wouldn't have collected any birds there had I realized the nest was there. Preliminary searches by myself yesterday evening of 10-15 bldg & by Emison & Yarbrough of 50± bldg at a previous date suggested that this species was not breeding yet.

Other species seen today:

Pintail - Bridge Creek cove

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R. E. Johnson
1968May 15 Anchutka Island, AlaskaCommon Teal - Bridge creek core, Constantine HarborMallard - Jones LakeGreater Scaup - Jones Lake, Macon LakeBufflehead - Jones Lake, Grauman LakeCommon Goldeneye - Bridge Cr. Core, Constantine ^{Harbor}.Red-breasted Merganser - Grauman LakeCommon Eider - Bridge Cr. Core.Red-throated Loon - near New Camp - FlyingBar-tailed Godwit - Flocks - Bridge Cr. Core.Glaucous-winged Gull - Big Lake & nearly everywhere.Parasitic Jaeger - Big LakePelagic Cormorant - Kirilof Islets, Bridge Cr. Core area.Rock Sandpiper - near Bridge Creek.Tufted Puffins - Constantine Harbor, Kirilof Islets(perhaps nesting in burrows beneath turf
at top of cliffs of islets)Bald Eagle - sea stack near Bridge Creek - nest ^{2 downy young}Marsh Hawk - near Big LakeWinter Wren - Constantine Harbor - cliffs.Snow Bunting - Constantine Harbor - cliffsMay 16 Anchutka Island, AlaskaCensused Cleverger Lake & walked ^{west on} the beach of
nearby Makarius Bay. Collected 3 ♂ Rosy Finches
from a flock of 10-15 birds feeding on the grassy
steep hillside which slopes to the beach. Birds were
also seen on the rocks in the intertidal area.

R.E. Johnson
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May 16 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Walked a stretch of sea coast (rocky, little "beach") east & west of G.E. Cove. Winter Wrens were common so collected one since Kenyon indicates that there is now some question as to the race present. Apparently the original race was whiped out by rats & later a specimen of another race was collected. Which of the 2 races is now present in such large numbers?

Species recorded:

European Widgeon - ^{one} coast nw. of Makarins Pt.

Greater Scaup - Cleverger Lake

Common Teal - Cleverger Lake

Bufflehead - Cleverger Lake

Red-throated Loon - Cleverger Lake

Bar-tailed Godwit - Makarins Bay - Flock

Mallard - Makarins Bay

Pintail - nw of Makarins Pt.

Bald Eagle - Makarins Bay on sea stacks

May 17 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Censused the Wet Meadow, Riparian, & Upland Tundra plots. Saw 2 Rock Sandpipers at Grauman Lake & more at Bridge Creek Cove. Other species noted at Bridge Creek Cove:

C. Goldeneye - 13 ♀, 3 ♂

Common Eider - 11 ♀, 3 ♂

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May 17 Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Bar-tailed Godwits - 14 +

Common Teal

Pintail - 40

Harlequin Duck 12 ♀, 3 ♂

Snow Bunting - 2

Rosy Finch - 6

G.W. Gulls.

Pelagic Cormorants - 1

Other species seen at Grauman Lake

Mallard 2 ♂

Common Goldeneye ~~1 ♂~~ 1 ♂, 2 ♀, 1 pair

Bufflehead 4 ♂, 3 ♀

Greater Scaup 8 ♀, 6 ♂

~~1 ♂~~

May 18 Anchutka Island, Alaska

Beach Ridge Census

Lapland Longspur

Rosy Finch

Rifle Range Beach

Ruddy Turnstone - 4

Golden Plover - 4 (3 in summer, 1 winter plumage)

Bar-tailed Godwit - Flock of over 100

Wandering Tattler - 1

Rock Sandpiper - 6 pairs on beach. We searched the creek drainage thoroughly for 2 hrs to

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May 18

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

turned up no nests. Twenty birds flew over this area headed inland (toward site B).

Black Oystercatcher - pair

Charlie Runway Core

Pelagic Cormorant colony - no eggs.

according to Charlie, but nests were built 2 wks ago. 25± nests

Peregrine Falcon - one on cliff top, very active, circling & calling overhead while Jim in the area.

Song Sparrow - Charlie & I independently thought we heard this species ~~that~~ at different times but neither of us could see the bird. Leroy Sowl (Fish & Wildlife Service) says he has also heard but not seen a bird at this location.

Winter Wren - several singing along cliffs.

Arctic Tern - 1

Common Eider - flock of mixed sex

Oystercatcher - pair

Harlequin Duck - flock of mixed sex

Coastal Invertebrates - composite notes from Charlie Core & G.E. core:

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1968May 18 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Sea anemone

Littorina sp.Limpet - Acmaea

Hermit crabs

Kelp flies

ThaisMytilus edulisSponge (Vase sponge) - Eспериopsis quatsinoensis
- Strongylocentrotus drobachiensisSea urchins - small (up to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch diam.) green

Barnacles

Isopods

Coralline algae

Sea Weed:

LaminariaFucusUlvaLithothamnion - calcareous algae on
holdfasts of other species.May 19 Amchitka Island, AlaskaJones Lake CensusGreater Scaup - 6 pair, 5 ♂, 4 ♀Common Goldeneye - 1 pair, 1 ♂Bufflehead - 3 pair, 16 ♀Island of Makarins Pt.Tufted Puffins - 100±Cormorants - 20±

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May 19

Anchutka Is., Alaska (cont.)

Sea Lions 20+

G.W. Gulls - some in Juv. plumage.

Charlie Cove

Tufted Puffin - flock of 60± off shore. Another group sw along coast.

Pelagic Cormorants - as before (May 18)

Common Eider - 40-50 of mixed sex.

Harlequin Ducks - 20±

Song Sparrow - our return to Charlie Cove was to locate this bird but we saw or heard no sign of it.

Winter Wren

Peregrine Falcon

Rosy Finch

Kirilof Islets & Constantine Harbor

Tufted Puffins - many flying to & from islets

Old Squaw - pair in Constantine Harbor.

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1968May 20 Amchitka Island, Alaska

We wanted to take a boat out to the Kirilof Islets today & we spent a good portion of the day trying to arrange this but couldn't do so because the small boat lacks a motor & the large can't be moved to the harbor just now due to reconstruction work at the harbor & etc.

Drove out Engineers Rd to South Bight, ^{in morning} & climbed down to water level and went around the base of the cliffs for some distance. Saw 3 or 4 Rosy Finches & heard a Winter Wren. Our primary concern was to get a better look at the Alcids type water birds. Identified some distant birds on the ocean as Horned Puffins but couldn't be 100% certain due to the great distance involved. The color pattern, size compared to other birds, & body shape appeared correct. Saw 40 ± Tufted Puffins in flight over the water & a few also on the water. These birds fly continually in rapid flight, apparently in wide circles. Seems this would take considerable energy?! Adaptive value? When & what do they eat? Pigeon Guillemots were also common on the water & occasionally in flight. Also saw a Pelagic Cormorant, 3 Red-breasted Mergansers (1 ♂, 2 ♀), & a number of Harlequin Ducks. A Bald Eagle (adult) was seen sitting at the top of a cliff.

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May 20 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

In the afternoon we drove to Kiriłof Point, just north of Constantine Harbor to check out a report that Puffins were beginning to nest in that area. On the west facing cliffs of this point we found 2 species of Puffins. Tufted Puffins occurred high on the cliffs where Elymus grass grows down over the cliffs. Apparently they burrow back in under the grass into the soil to nest. Birds of this species were continually flying in & out & circling in rapid flight. Others floated offshore in the water. Horned Puffins (the 1st seen this year except for the questionable identification this morning) floated in the water in groups of 2 to 4 or sat on the lower cliffs & boulders. There were perhaps 40 Tufted & 20 Horned Puffins. Pigeon Guillemots were common & in the water & were occasionally seen flying near the cliffs. A ^{pair of} Rosy Finches & a Winter Wren were heard on these same cliffs. A Peregrine Falcon flew over & Garbrough says he also saw a second bird. Cormorants were seen & one of special note perched for some time in good sight, ^{+ later flew} but not in a position to be collected. It was larger in body, browner & with less iridescence, had a thicker bill (& no white patches on flanks) than the Pelagic Cormorants sitting near it. It was definitely a Double-Crested Cormorant.

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May 20. Araditha Island, Alaska (cont.)

This ~~was~~ is a new species for the island. A short ways further toward the tip of ~~the~~ Kirilof Point we located a large cleft in the cliffs & here we found both Pelagic Cormorants and Red-faced Cormorants building nests ^{over water} in the vertical west facing side of the cleft. These are the 1st of the latter species recorded for the island. The Pelagic was the only species recorded for the island until today, even though the Red-faced species is considered most common in the Aleutian Islands.

We followed the contours of the point around until we overlooked Constantine Harbor & encountered a few additional birds of species named above, then returned to our truck & drove to the dock area in Constantine Harbor. We noted Common Eiders, Glaucous-winged Gulls, a Double-crested Cormorant, Pelagic Cormorants & a Buteo hawk on the island. The hawk was perched facing us on a grassy ridge toward the top of the island & it was periodically dived upon by gulls. It would lower its neck & open its bill & follow the attack as if ducking under it, yet ready to grab a gull if it came too close. The hawk was unlike any we have seen on the island. It was decidedly smaller than an Eagle and had a very light plumage suggesting a light Red-tailed

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Amuditha Island, Alaska (cont.)

Hawk. Unfortunately we were never able to see its tail, as it dropped to the rear of the ridge out of sight without ever taking flight on our side of the islet. Its breast was white, with dark markings only occurring on its neck & upper breast. It also appeared to have considerable white on the back of the neck. The bill was yellowish toward the base & growing darker (black or brown) toward the tip. Of the North American fauna it resembles only the Red-tailed Hawk, a rather variable species. We do not know if there are Asian species that are similar. This is the 1st record for a Buteo on the island.

Sea Otters were watched carefully several times from directly above on the cliffs. They followed a sequence approx. as follows: dive down to or toward ocean floor & obtain food; surface & lay food on chest (otter lies on its back) holding it with both forefeet if it is live food; bite or tear off pieces of food from main "chunk" while folding it in forepaws; often additional chunks are laid on chest; roll over completely & reappear chest up — the food ^{lying on chest} is clutched shortly after roll is begun & is released when roll is complete; feeding continues; new roll; more feeding; etc until food is gone & then new dive occurs. Food is occasionally lost if their

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1968May 20 Amditha Island, Alaska (cont.)

are several chunks, but the impressive thing is that the otter seems to keep hold of all of them most of the time & with no apparent effort or difficulty. The rolls always begin before the food is grasped & yet the food ~~isn't~~ isn't lost. The occasional stray food item is picked up rapidly ~~for~~^{by} gulls which either watch closely from the air or a nearby cliff or which swim in the wake of the otter waiting for scraps. Gulls were observed to follow an otter for as much as several hundred yards. Two otters were observed to feed on live fish caught on dives. There was no difficulty in hanging onto the fish. ~~They~~ They rolled with them as with other food, but appeared to keep hold of them until they were dead, at which time they would leave the carcass on their chest while chewing up smaller chunks. They bit the fish & ripped pieces away by pulling ~~the~~ in opposite directions with head & with forefoot. One fish was shaped much like a giant tadpole, that is a very fat round body & smaller slender tail. Another was a very spiny orangish fish.

Weather was a bit unusual today. It snowed briefly in the morning & the air temp. was cold, but there was little wind. The clouds lifted so that two islands could be seen: Little Sitkin & Semisopochnoi, as well as the

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May 20.

Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

mountainous end of this island (1st time since I arrived that I could see this far). The sun came out in the late afternoon on the east end of the island.

May 21

Anchutka Island, Alaska

Visibility still better than normal. Can see the west end of island (mtns) again and also Little Sitkin & Semisopochnoi Islands. A census of two small ponds at 9 AM near Mason Lake had 1 pair & 5 other & Pintail ducks on one and 2 Red-breasted Loons on the other. There were no birds on Mason Lake. Drove to the Dry Meadow plots and noted a large number of Longspurs (23 plottings on map) but only ~~two~~ other species were in the area. A ^{Rock} Ptarmigan flew from somewhere in the center of the area and a group of 7 Rosy Finches flew ~~to~~ past the corner of the area. During the previous census ~~to~~ only 8 Longspurs were plotted & one rosy finch. It appeared that there were territorial disputes today & much aerial display (glide & sing). Females are not seen often, perhaps because they arrive later than males, but they may simply be more secretive. Time will tell. Noticed a male give his typical aerial flight & song to a female only 10 ft. away do the same with only a slight time lag between the two (both ~~displaying~~ in air together). This was the 1st female I have noted giving a display. Looks like it could be a sex ritual reinforcing the pair bond.

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May 21 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Censused Silver Salmon Lake near the dry meadow plot: Red-breasted Mergansers 4 pair + one single ♀

Bufflehead - 1 pair

Mallard - 1 ♀ and 3 young!

[This suggests that the absence of ♀'s on lakes has ~~been~~ meant they are on nests]

unidentified duck - 1

The Wet Meadow plots are becoming very dry and this may explain the absence of birds on them, as well as the particular assortment of birds present. Only 5 birds were plotted, 5 Longspurs + 1 Rosy Finch. No Rock Sandpipers were seen though a wet meadow should have them. The number of Longspurs has not increased over last week.

After lunch we noted several Rosy Finches around the South Hanger perching in windows + on the roof an an adjacent bldg.

Vista Island We drove the BMI Boston Whaler from Constantine Harbor to Vista Island off Chitka Point (1.5 miles east + 0.1 miles north of Chitka Pt.). We stopped several places in route to + from the island. Total round trip approx. 40 miles. There were many Sea Otters around the island + several were washed up on shore. We obtained 4 good skulls + a healthy perfume to accompany the rest of the trip. Before landing on the island we encountered several hundred Tufted Puffins floating in 2 or 3 large groups on

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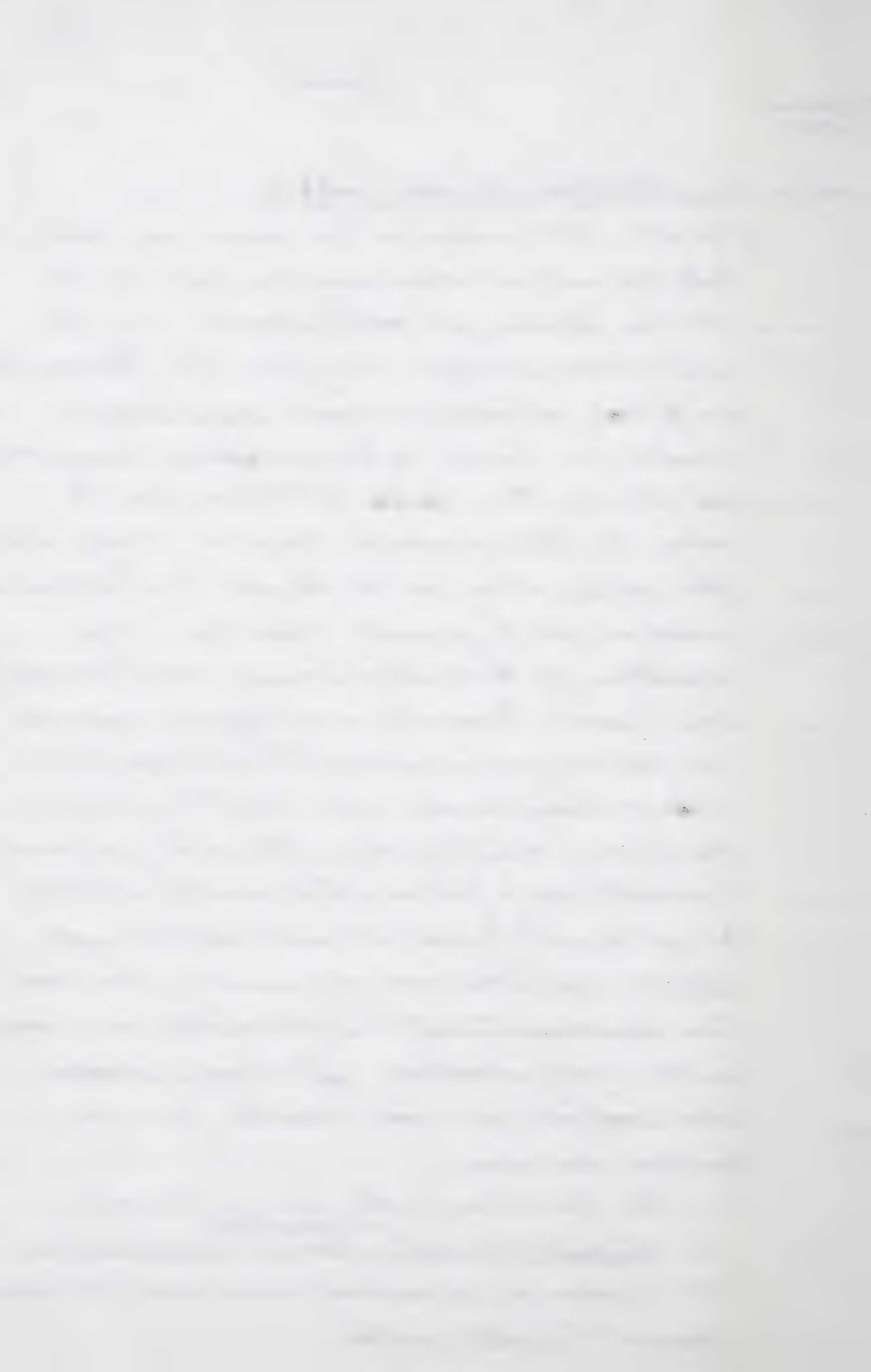
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May 21

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

the water. After landing on the island we found that they nest in burrows along the top of the cliff under the Elymus grass which covers the top of the island. Burrows encircled most of the cliffs. ~~There~~ In one of them we found 3 dead Leach's Petrels. Another was found on the shoreline. Kenyon (1961) had not seen this species but Murie refers to early (late 1800's) records for Amchitka & nearby sites. The puffin colony is the largest that we have located so far & suggests that the total population for Amchitka Island must be very large (several thousand) since these birds have also been seen in good numbers at Kirilof Point, Kirilof Islets, & Charley runway core. The total for these few locations alone totals only a little short of a thousand & represents only a fraction of the available shoreline for nesting, most of which we haven't explored as yet. Glaucous-winged Gulls were very common on the island. One Wandering Tattler & 2 Oystercatchers were seen on the rocky shoreline. Five Song Sparrows were seen and one was collected. No rose finches were seen.

On the return boat ride a Murre sp., 30+ Ancient Murrelets, ^{100 Pigeon Guillemots} several Horned Puffins & 3 species of Cormorant were seen (Red-faced, Pelagic, & Double-crested).



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May 22

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Again fairly clear & still in the morning. Clouds are above 1000 ft & can see Semisopochnoi Island, but not Little Sitkin. The morning was spent stuffing rosy finches and trying to collect a Tufted Duck in Clevenger Lake. There were 2 pairs & one lone male among Greater Scaup & Buffleheads. Tom Abbott called our attention to them yesterday. However we were not able to get in range & they finally flew out over the ocean & disappeared. I collected two Rosy Finches ^(of a group of 3) on the east shore of the lake. One was a female with a brood patch & active ovary but no ova over 1mm indicating she hadn't laid yet. This was only the second ♀ identified this year. The other ^{two} individuals were males.

In the afternoon we drove to the Beach Row & Riparian plots & censused them. The Beach Row plot had many Lapland Longspurs using the tundra (inland) part of the plots. Few actually land in the tall Elymus grass. Three Rock Ptarmigan were seen & a Rosy Finch. On the Riparian Plot Lapland Longspurs were singing (aerial glide display) in abundance. Rock Ptarmigan (pair) & a Rosy Finch were also seen.

Returned to Clevenger Lake to try to collect a Tufted Duck. We used somewhat different strategy this time and ~~did~~ did get one male. The Tufted Duck is an old world species that has been reported

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May 22 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

only twice from islands along the Bering Sea (Attu Is.: Wilson, 1948; Condor, 50:126-7; St. Paul Island: Evermann, 1913; Ank, 30:17). It ~~is~~ has also been reported from California (^{see} Peterson Field Guide). I believe the birds have been present for sometime & have gone unnoticed. I had noticed a tuft on the head of several birds on previous occasions, ^{when censusing lakes} but hadn't realized the significance of the observation. I'd never heard of the tufted duck & mistook them for Greater Scaup. Actually there are several other differences to be noted but I didn't! The ~~back~~ backs of the males are darker than in Scaup (more like Ring-necked Ducks) and the females lack the light markings around the bill. Neither Kenyon (1961; Ank, 78:305-326) nor Krog (1953; Condor, 55:299-304) reported this species from Amchitka. We also censused Cleenger Lake (see Table) Skinned birds in the evening.

May 23 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Back to normal foggy weather & wind.

Collected 3 rosy Finches (& prepared them) from Constantine Harbor. They were feeding along the shore area, mostly in the green vegetation zone just upslope from the rotten keel & sandy beach, but also on ^{partly submerged} algae covered rocks. ~~They were~~ I walked the entire sandy beach at the head of the harbor & saw a dozen Bar-tailed Godwits.

Censused Jones Lake & discovered there were ¹³ Tufted Ducks in the lake, as well as Scaup & other species (see Table). Then

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May 23

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont)

drove past Mason & Cleverger Lakes. Discovered that there were still Tufted Ducks⁽⁴⁾ in Cleverger Lake. This means that the total population on the island must be at least 18 (13 + 4 + the one collected). This strongly suggests that the presence of this species is not accidental but regular & that it had previously been overlooked because of its similarity to Greater Scaup when viewed at a distance, the usual conditions of observation. I also tried to collect a Tufted Duck at ~~the~~ Jones Lakes from an excellent "blind" on the west side where the birds often come close to shore, but a passing vehicle apparently saw me & stopped to watch, scaring the birds away.

Spent the afternoon & evening skinning birds, writing notes & letters, etc.

May 24

Amchitka Island, Alaska

A windy but unusually sunny day (60% cloudy). Slept late to catch up on late hours kept the last 3 days. Did laundry, etc. Then checked for Rock Finches in the old bldg just ~~east~~^{SE} of the south hangar. It has a high (20 + ft.) ceiling and I climbed up among the rafters. There are two old nests at opposite ends of the bldg. Each is filled with excrement. Since rock finches practice nest sanitation, it seems likely that these nests have been used in winter as roosting sites since their use as nests. Another nest^② was found on the ne wall which was active. It contained 3 half grown young & 1 egg.

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May 24 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

I waited from 1:15 PM until 1:50 for the adult to return.

It landed in an old window & chirped for 15 minutes, then flew outside, then returned again, being reluctant to go into the nest while I was present.

The nest is on a ledge ~~with~~ 6 x 24 inches with a wall behind & a 2x6 inch stud on either end. A front lip is provide by a 6 inch board which forms the top rung of a ladder nailed to the wall & reaching up 20 ft, the ht of the nest from the floor. The nest was clean, circular, and fashioned of grass, not dissimilar to those I'd found in Montana except that this one is larger to match the larger race of bird here. At 2:10 PM a second adult appeared in another window & chirped. The 1st adult flew closer to the nest. Now an occasional peep was heard from the young. It was not possible to tell which adult was the female because the adults of this race differ only slightly & this degree of difference could not be told with the present back-lighting. Both adults moved close to the nest & one into it. I can't be sure if the second one also entered the nest. I could not see actual feeding of the young but I presume it occurred even though it was done more quietly than any I'd previously witnessed among song finches. Both adults flew out of the bldg & landed while chirping, apparently still in response to my presence. Outside I could ~~definitely~~ verify that one was a male & the other a female. I left at 2:15 PM.

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May 24

Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Checked at the airport regarding the possibility of visiting others of the Aleutian Islands and spending one or two nights at them. This information was not readily available & I will check back tomorrow. Plane stops to the east are both on islands in the refuge & the several islands outside the refuge (Unnak, Unalaska). Cold Bay on the Peninsula ~~was~~ is on the edge of a refuge but provides ready access to non-refuge areas. Collecting outside the refuge would cause less difficulty. All the islands to the west are inside the refuge. Only Attu & Shemya have landing fields, both are military. I wrote a letter to the Commander of the base at Attu. The island is large but only $40 \pm$ people are on it (Navy & Coast Guard) meaning that there is plenty of wild habitat to collect in. Shemya, on the other hand, has 4000 people & is a small island which is nearly covered with people & buildings.

Drove up the island & censused the dry tundra plots and Silver Salmon Lake. The only species seen on the tundra was the Longspur and ^{there} were ~~less~~ sightings than last time. It appeared that all the birds were blown into the leeward side of the hill in the plot. Display flights were usually with the wind. Few females were seen. There were few birds on the lake (see table).

Returned to camp area & censused Cleverger

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May 24 Anchithka Island, Alaska (cont.)
Lake (see Table).

May 25 Anchithka Island, Alaska

Worked on field notes & nest cards, then went to airport to check on the possibilities for traveling to other islands to collect song finches.

Information left by the Reeve Aleutian Airline stewardess suggests Unalak Island (Aleutians) & St. Paul (Pribilof Is.) are great for birds & have good accommodations. Contact Gene Craig, Central Transportation Office, Reeve Aleutian Airways, Anchorage. Radio contact with Attu indicates that visitors are allowed on the island but that Attu Command will have to clear it with Juneau headquarters, thus it may be a couple weeks before I hear word.

Censused Mason Lake (no birds), & the 3 sets of plots not done yesterday. The Wet Tundra plots are still dry (no rain since I arrived in Anchithka Is. 11 days ago). More Longspurs were seen than on previous occasions & $\frac{1}{3}$ of those sighted were females. No females were seen on previous censuses (May 17, 21). Two Rock Sandpipers were seen, each along the margin of an evaporated, but still moist pond. Tracks were common in the mud in each muddy pond in the area.

Riparian Meadow Plots. There were more sightings of Lapland Longspurs than on previous trips (May 17: 15 birds; May 22: 31 birds; May 25: 36 bird sightings). These sightings do not

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May 25 Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

necessarily represent ~~the~~ the same number of different birds, but they do indicate the relative population sizes & activity. Also of interest is the increase in number of females: May 17, none; May 22, 9 ♀: 22 ♂; May 25: 16 ♀: 20 ♂. Two Rosy Finches & 3 Rock Ptarmigan (1 pair & 1 female) were also seen on the plots.

Beach Ridge Plots - Increased activity and numbers of Lapland Longspurs (May 18, 3 ♀: 8 ♂; May 22, 2 ♀: 7 ♂; May 25, 9 ♀: 14 ♂). Two Rock Ptarmigan ^(pair) were seen just off the plots.

Rifle Range Lake Census

2 pair Common Goldeneye

1 pair Red-breasted Mergansers

2 ♂ Mallards

4 ♂ Pintails

7 ♀ Pintails

Rifle Range Beach.

Glaucous-winged Gulls - common 100 yds off-shore.

Bald Eagle - one ~~was~~ perched on top edge of cliff.

Bar-tailed Godwit - 7 on beach (gravel)

Common Eiders - approx. a dozen 100 yds off-shore near rock outcrops just breaking water surface (high tide).

Pintail - approx. 3 ♂, 6 ♂; 100 ft off shore in partially protected beach (rocks farther out break surf).

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May 25

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

^{Black}
Oystercatcher - one on rocks breaking the surf, located 100 yds out from beach.

Least Sandpiper - Charley Yarbrough recognized this small sandpiper by its notes. I only can vouch for its small size (definitely smaller than a Rock Sandpiper). ~~There~~ There were two birds 100 yds out from shore on rocks breaking the surf. This is too far for me to identify these birds. ~~1st~~ 1st sighting this yr.

Aleutian Tern? Again Charley was certain of this identity having seen the Arctic Tern with a bright red bill only the day before. However I'd guess ^{they (6)} ~~it~~ were ~~one~~ arctic terns. They were close but had strong back lighting & definitely could not be sure of the bill color, nor could I see the white on the forehead. The gray on the upper wing was darker than in Forsters Tern but having never seen either the Aleutian or Arctic Tern before, I can not judge which of these 2 species this gray shade matched. They were slender graceful birds & had a call resembling Peterson's description of the Arctic Tern, not the Aleutian Tern. Needless to say that I do not know which species this was. The Arctic tern has been known on Amchitka (Kroq) & is a common breeder

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May 25 Anchitha Island, Alaska (cont.)

on the Aleutians. The Aleutian Tern has only been reported once from the Aleutians!

Glaucous-winged Gulls - many sit near the road along ponds on either side of the road to rifle range point. We stopped to look for nests & found many empty nests on tops of ^{tundra} mounds & elsewhere. The gulls flew up into a large flock over my head & I was ^{vigorously} ~~dived~~ upon twice, suggesting that nests were in the area.

Drove back to the Camp area & then out Engineer Rd to Big Lake to check the Gull colony there. Previously we had found 4 nests there with ^①3, ^②2, ^③1, ^④1 eggs each. These same nests now have ^①3, ^②3, ^③1, and ^④0 eggs. Apparently the latter 2 are now abandoned since the one egg was cold, whereas the nests with 3 eggs were warm.

A Parasitic Jaeger, a pair of Greater Scaup, 2 Red-throated Loons, a male Common Teal, & a pair of Pintail were seen along ~~to~~ our route on Engineer Rd.

After supper I investigated the Rosy Finches near Old Camp where I live. Several rosy finches were encountered around old granat huts along the power cable running north from Old Camp. They sat chirping from poles & roof tops & eventually 6 Rosy Finches, a pair of Lapland

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May 25 Amudlitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Longspurs and a Snow Bunting gathered to chirp at me. I examined all the buildings in the area & found no nests though the protesting birds followed me about making vigorous protests. In one building I found an old nest that was actually 3 in a row, i.e. three good nest depressions in sequence made in one huge linear mass of nest material. The mass nearly filled the 18 inch wide ledge. The ends of the ledge were formed by 2x6 studs, the back by a wall, & the front had a 3 inch lip formed by another piece of wood. Thus this nest site was much like the one in south hanger, i.e. enclosed from all sides but the top. After considerable hunting I finally found an active nest ^③ with 4 eggs (flushed the ♀) in a large oil drum which was partially filled with earth & laying on its side facing north. The nest was a large mass of grassy vegetation stacked on top the dirt in the far end of the drum from the entrance. There were other cans in ~~in~~ a row next to this one & perhaps still another was occupied since several birds hounded me while I was near them, but without a flashlight I could not investigate them properly so I went on.


Another group of buildings lie north of North Hanger & I examined them. This time I was followed by 2 rosy finches at maximum. I finally

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May 25

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

located their nest ⁽⁴⁾ on the top shelf of an old book shelf in a quanset hut. There were 3 eggs in this rather large nest which nearly filled the shelf!

Size: inches deep + inches wide. This quanset hut is the only one in the area that is attached to another by an arcade ^{nest}  & it is located just south of the quanset hut which has a large flag pole in front. In this cluster of buildings there were 2 ~~old~~ old nests of the type mentioned previously with 3 nests in one. These were obviously very old. One was on a hanging shelf on a quanset hut wall affording no side & front protection. The other was on a shelf lacking front protection only.

May 26

Amchitka Island, Alaska.

Walked from Old Camp to South Hanger & discovered a rosy finch nest ⁽⁵⁾ in an enclosed ledge in a little shack just north of South Hanger. This nest had 4 ^{warm} eggs (I flushed the ♀, the male had followed by approach while chirping & in fact almost led me to the nest). This nest location was like the other active nests in buildings i.e. enclosed on all sides with entrance from above, but, of course, with a roof above also. After I left the male sat chirping 10 yds away from the nest bldg & the female hopped about on the bldg roof peering over the edge into the bldg

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May 26

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

as if to see if I were really gone. I continued on to the nest site found May 24 in the bldg south of South Hanger. I set up a blind of old doors & boxes, checked the nest & found the female off the nest & the young now grown & covered with feather quills bursting with new feathers. I returned to the new blind & waited. The birds were absent from 10:50 to 11:07 AM when I heard a chirp outside. At 11:08 a bird entered & fed the young, at first apparently not noticing me. Then suddenly I was spotted & the bird flew toward me chirping. From then on one or two birds chirped continually & flew from perch to perch in the building. Later only one bird chirped (the ♂), then the ♀ returned & the male appeared to try to chase her away each time she approached. He would rush her & push her away, not with the vigor of fighting but the intention was clear. This happened at least 8 times before 11:50 AM. At 12 noon it appeared the chirping would never end & the young would never be fed while I remained, so I left.

Explored the rooms & some of the rafters of the South Hanger. A sextet of rosy finches followed me through the rooms on the second floor south side (side near the bldg where I had been watching the nest) implying nests somewhere near. Nests could have been in the

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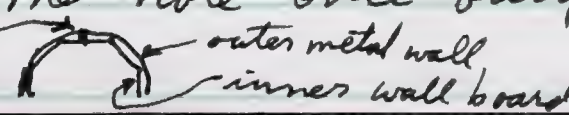
Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

ceiling which is covered with riped acoustic board so that it formed many shelves with openings down to the room below. No way of checking them since the ceiling is very high (20 ft+).

Next started exploring all ^{old} buildings south ~~of~~ of Baker runway and tabulating new & old nests according to type of bldg, etc. In the process I found a Rosy Finch nest ⁽⁶⁾ in an old mess hall on a 2x4 rafter. Nest contained 5 young (downy) & the ♀ was flushed from the nest. The nest was enclosed on sides & back, but not front.

Strangely, though I had encountered a chirping ♂ in the area, he did not follow me & complain as I entered this bldg nor did the ♀ chirp & attract a male to complain as I investigated the nest & nest bldg. There was an old nest on the next rafter.

On a pond outside this bldg ~~was~~ a Northern Phalarope landed (breeding plumage, ♀). This is the 1st seen this year.

A Rosy Finch nest ⁽⁷⁾ was found in a metal quarant hut marked "Headquarters" with 55 gal drums lined up around it ^{& located SW of the South Hangar.} This nest was in a unique location. Some quarants, including this one, have a space above the center (high pt of ceiling) of the ceiling & below the roof, which affords space for a nest & access via the hole once occupied by a stove pipe or air vent.  This nest was

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Anchutha Island, Alaska (cont.)

just a few (3-4) inches from the edge of the hole & it adjoined an old nest. That is this nest ~~was~~ was a double one: one old, one new.

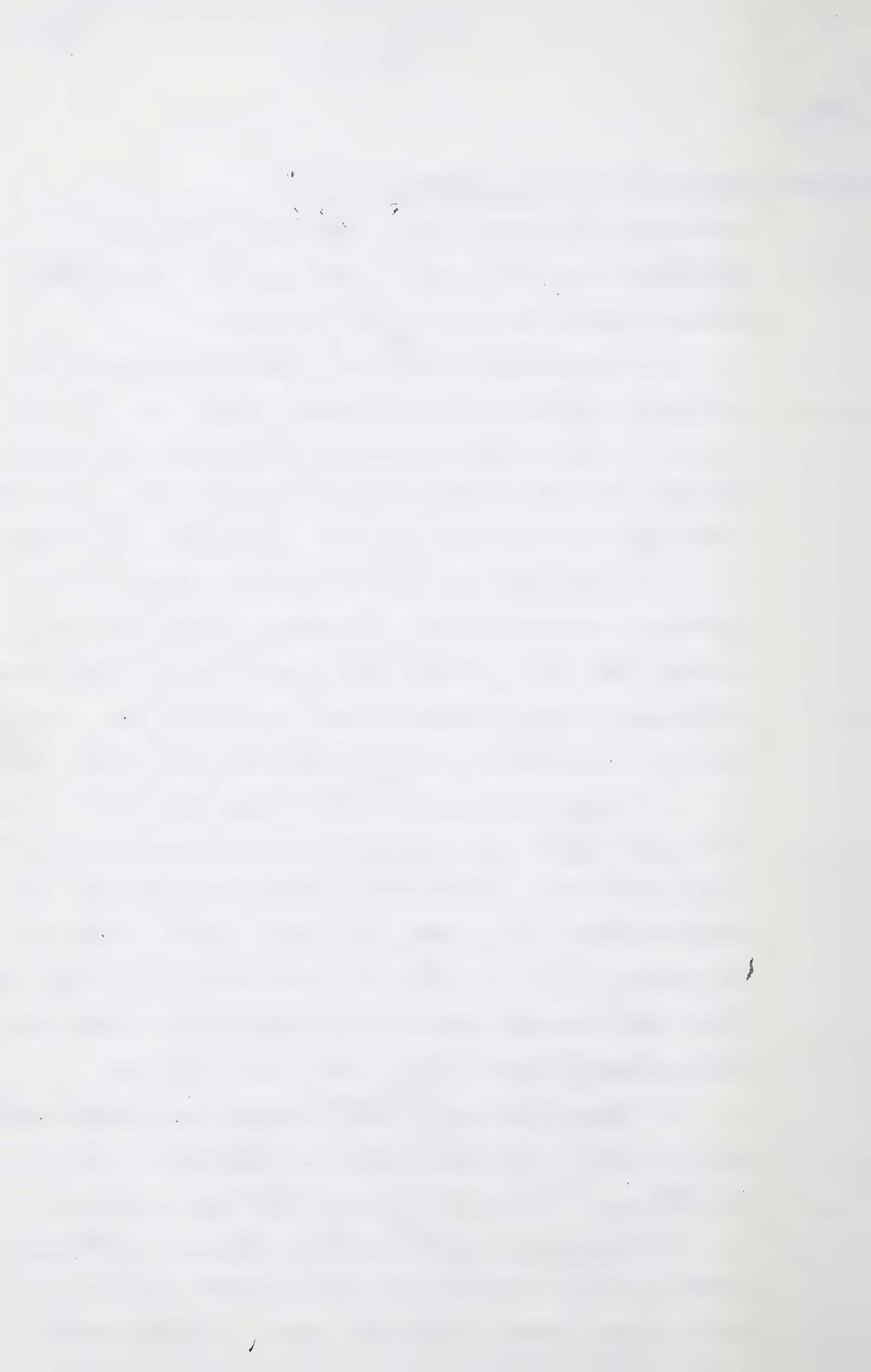
A Rosy Finch nest ⁸ was located in a square bldg where the rafters join the wall, approx 7½ ft up. The bldg is sw of the South Hanger & the Hdgtrs bldg which had the last nest. This one had 4 young (downy & small) & one egg. The female was on & chased me & chirped.

A Rosy Finch nest ⁹ with 5 downy young was found on a rafter where the ceiling meets the wall of a mess hall nw of the last nest & w. of South Hanger. This is a long building, near a second one like it & se of White House. An old nest was located on top a ^{heater.} water.

A Rosy Finch nest ¹⁰ with 5 eggs was found where wall meets rafters in long wooden messhall just nw of 9. This nest was a double nest (old one + new one). The bldg contains many ~~no~~ good nest sight locations & a number of old nests: a double one, & 2 single ones. Even these singles appear to be built upon older ones, but vertically & not to the side of the older one.

A Rosy Finch nest ¹¹ with 5 eggs on a shelf 6 ft up on wall of quarters hut so. of 9 & 10 & sw of South Hanger. Female off nest but eggs warm.

A Rosy Finch nest ¹² with 4 downy small young located so. of White House & all previous nests; on a shelf 6 ft up. Female flushed from nest. Bldg has partly collapsed & was quite large. Near large rock pile.



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A Rosy Finch nest ⁽¹³⁾ was found in the wall of a timbered scaffolding used for loading trucks just south of the building containing (12). The nest is on dirt & rock substrate but reached via a hole in the timbers. 4 eggs. The adults were nearby & dove close while chirping out their complaints. Nest is 9 feet above the ground.

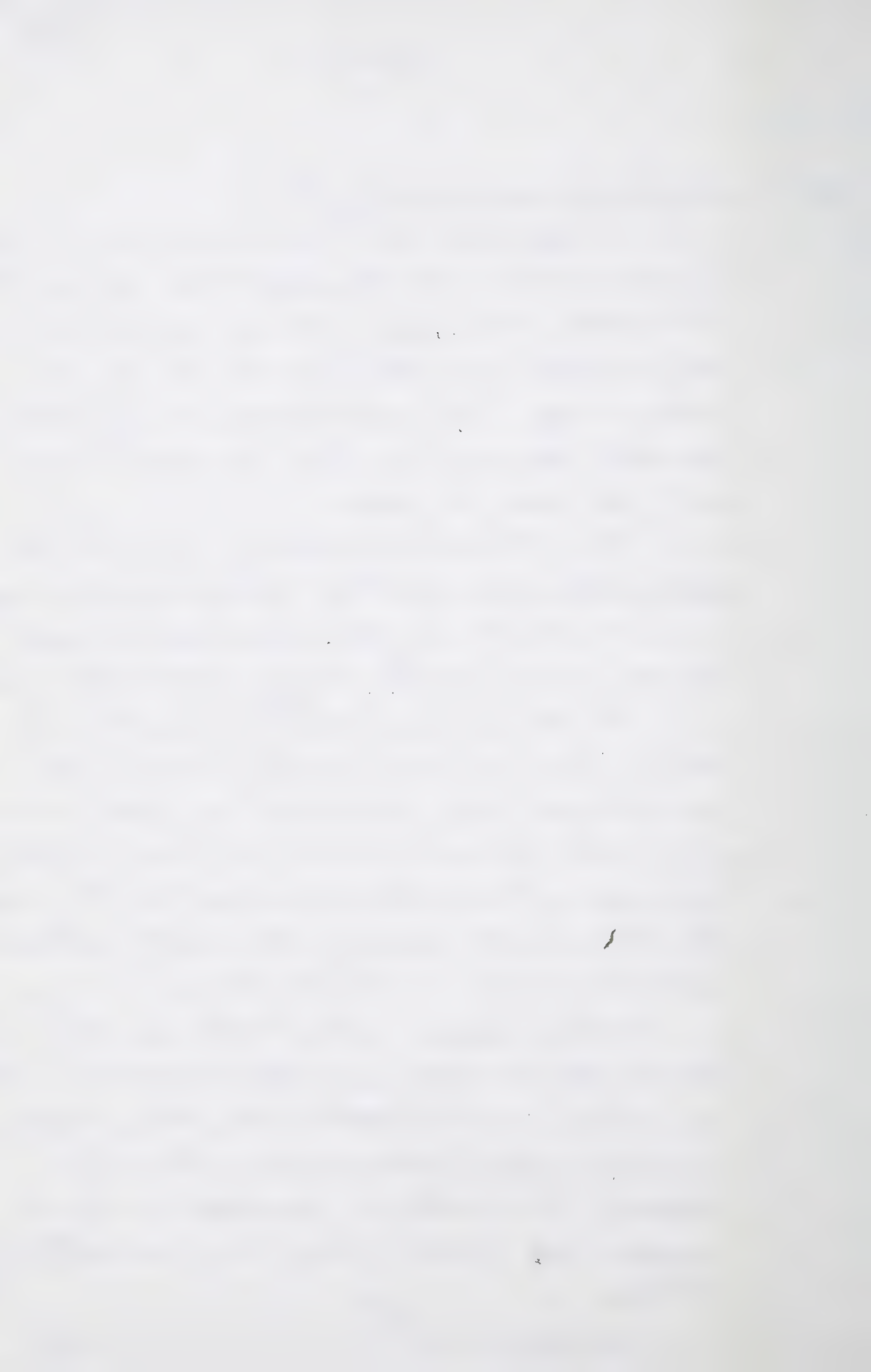
at 7:30 PM saw a flight of about 20 Bar-tailed Godwits in a V pattern flying ^{north} over New Camp.

at 7:58 AM - 2 dark phase Parasitic Jaegers flew low (5-10 ft) over the tundra south of New Camp.

at nest of a Rosy Finch ⁽¹⁴⁾ found in the outer wall of a building where most of the siding was gone but one slap 6 inches high remained in front of this nest. The adult was on the nest. 2 eggs & 2 ^{small} young. The most exposed nest site I've seen. The bldg is located beside a large, metal, collapsed quonset hut & is so. of New Camp.

A Rock Sandpiper nest of 4 blue eggs heavily blotched with dark red brown, eggs pointed down to center in nest, was located on ground of ~~road~~ old dirt road on shoulder - in midst of patch of crowberry & grass. The nest is depressed. The vegetation is ground level & only 2 ft. across. Nest located south of rosy finch nest (14) & of New Camp.

A rosy finch nest ⁽¹⁵⁾ on a small corner shelf in a closet of a small shack west of New Camp & the



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Amudutka Island, Alaska (cont.)
^{old communication tower.}
Nest contains 5 warm eggs.

May 27

Amudutka Island, Alaska

Nest of a roxy finch ⁽¹⁶⁾ on a shelf in a quonset hut on the rt side of road ^{at the w. end of a pond} to Makarins Pt. Nest has 5 warm eggs and is 5 ft up from floor.

Nest of roxy finch ⁽¹⁷⁾ on a shelf in shower stall in small shack on end of quonset located out of sight to lt on road to Makarins Pt. Nest 5 1/2" up. 4 eggs, warm.

Nest of roxy finch ⁽¹⁸⁾ in ceiling of shack on end of quonset located just east of quonset of nest (17), i.e. to left of Makarins Pt. road & perhaps (barely) in sight of rd. Nest in 7 ft up & has 4 warm eggs.

Nest of Roxy Finch ⁽¹⁹⁾ on shelf in quonset hut on side rd (to lt) from Makarins Pt. Rd. Shelf 6 ft up. 3 young + 1 warm egg. ♀ returned.

Nest of Roxy Finch ⁽²⁰⁾ on beam on side of overturned outhouse on rd to lt. from rd to Makarins Pt. Nest 5 ft up & has 4 young (downy, small). Parents nearby & chirping. Nest somewhat exposed from above because half of upper side of bldg is open. Rain with the proper wind could nearly hit the nest.

Roxy Finch nest ⁽²¹⁾ on beam ~~at side~~ of wall of old shack to lt. of rd to Makarins Pt. Flushed ♀ from 4 young + 1 egg. Nest 8 ft up. Location is east of nests (19) + (20).

Roxy Finch nest ⁽²²⁾ is located to lt. of Makarins Road & e. of nest (21) in quonset ~~on~~ on shelf 5 1/2 ft up. Five

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May 27 Amudutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

May 27. warm eggs. one old nest on another shelf in bldg.

In the afternoon I started censusing bldgs north of Old Camp for rosy finch nests. Bldgs with nests will be marked with red numbered streamers to facilitate location & identification.

Nest of Rosy Finch ⁽²³⁾ in cubical in wall of cubicals for tools & parts in a long wooden workshop. The nest is $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft up & contains 4 large downy young, eyes not open, feathers don't appear to break sheaths yet.

There are 56 cubicals & 26 of these have some nest material, 3 have full sized nests. The amount of material decreases as one goes away from the active nest in all directions.

Cubicals are $5 \times 9 \times 10$ inches (~~5 x 9 x 10~~ ht. x width x depth).

There is also another old nest on a rafter in the bldg. A ^{half} rosy finch egg shell was on the floor 20 ft. away.

Rosy Finch nest ⁽²⁴⁾ on shelf 7 ft up in quonset containing 4 large young with eyes ^{well} open & feather sheaths large.

Rosy Finch nest ⁽²⁵⁾ on shelf 6 ft up in quonset containing 4 large young with eyes open.

Rosy Finch nest ⁽²⁶⁾ on ceiling of old shack beside lake. One egg. 8 ft up. One broken egg outside. Weather changing to rain by 6 PM.

The following is a summary of nests encountered during the day. Most nests appear to be used over & over & to

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May 27 Amudritka Island, Alaska (cont.)

grow with each use. Most of these grew upward in layers making a taller than usual nest but a few annexed rooms to the side forming an apartment house, i.e. either 2 or 3 nest cups in a row. There were 3^{old} triple nests, 2 old double nests and 2 double nests with one cup currently occupied. Most nests were in rafters or on shelves safe from rats, however one old nest was located in a sunken (below ground level) 1/2 gal and another was in a barrel (drum) horizontal on the ground.

Most old nests were clean, but some contain dung clear up to the brim & must have been used as winter roost sites. Three others contained remains of the actual nest activities. Two contained one buried egg each & another contained an egg & a small (2 day old) young bird.

Some buildings contained several old nests or old nests plus a new nest, but no building contained two active nests at once.

Each building searched was tabulated as to presence & absence of old & new nests, presence of suitable nest sites, and type of building. The data for the area south & west of South Hanger for May 26 & for the morning of May 27 was tabulated separately from data collected north of Old Camp on the afternoon of May 27.

The data for s + w. of South Hanger is below:

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May 27 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Type of Building

	Quonset				Other Buildings		
	Hut with shelves	Hut with no shelves	Roof nest	Only poor nest sites available	Bldg. with shelves or rafters	Bldg. without shelves or rafters	Only poor nest sites available
No nest	III	 		I	III		
	# bldg 3	# bldg 28	—	# bldg. 1	# bldg 3	# bldg 5	# bldg 9
	# nests 0	# nests 0	—	# nests 0	# nests 0	# nests 0	# nests 0
Old nests only	 22226	I			 33		
	# bldg 13	# bldg 1			# bldg 13		
	# nests 22	# nests 1			# nests 17		
New nests only	II		I				
	# bldg 2		# bldg 1		# bldg 8		
	# nests 2		# nests 1		# nests 8		
Old + New nests in same bldg	⊕ ⊕				⊕ ⊕ ⊕		
	# bldg 2				# bldg 3		
	# nests 4				# nests 10		

all nests	30	all nests	35
all huts	51	all bldg.	41
new nests	5	new nests	11
huts with nests	19	bldg with nests	24
$9.8\% = \frac{5}{51} = \text{bldg that have a new nest}$		$26.7\% = \frac{11}{41} = \text{bldg. with new nest}$	
$37.3\% = \frac{19}{51} = \text{bldg. with nests.}$		$58.5\% = \text{bldg with nests}$	

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Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Ninety two bldg were searched and 16 active nests were found. That is, 17.4% of all buildings had active nests and 46.7% had either active or old nests in them. Slightly more than half of the buildings examined were quonset huts and yet less than a third of the ^{new} nests were found in them. There were also less old nests in quonset huts than in other buildings but the difference was not nearly so great. Percentage figures in the last two lines of the previous page document these trends. One possible reason for this great difference is that a lower percentage of quonset huts contain suitable nest sites (shelves hanging from wall are usually the only suitable nest site in a quonset hut & these are absent from many of them). When percentages are refigured on the basis ~~of~~ ^{only those} huts with shelves ~~only~~ (ie. none without shelves), then the percentage with ^{new} nests increases from 9.8% to 20% and the percent with nests (new or old) increases from 37.3% to 85%. The percent for new nests is still below the figure for "other bldgs", but the ~~figure~~ ^{"other"} percent for all nests is higher. However when ^{"other"} building lacking good nest sites are excluded the figure for all nests ^(new & old) raises from 58.5% to 88.9% which is similar to the quonset hut figure. However the figure for new nests is now raised from 26.7% to 40.8% which is double that for quonset huts. It is not clear why ~~quonset huts~~ ^{quonset huts} should lag behind

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1968May 27 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

in new nests yet be on a par with "other buildings" in old nests. Even if my judgement on what makes for "good" nest sites is not correct, the pattern outlined above, i.e. relatively more new nests to old nests in "other bldg" to quonset huts, would still be true & need explanation. One explanation could be that nests may last longer in quonset huts, thus increasing the "old nest" figure. Another would suggest that, ^{since} they only seem to nest on top of an old nest site, the condition of the old nest may figure in their choice. This might mean that they only select nests in good condition to rebuild & that quonset nests fair poorly (the reverse of the 1st explanation). A third reason could be that recently the quonset huts have deteriorated rapidly & have suddenly fallen into disfavor whereas previously they were used more often. ~~Finally ~~it could be that~~~~ The last 2 suggestions are more reasonable than the first since the quonset huts are in a bad state of repair, many lack the roof piece that runs their length down the center, and many have collapsed or are about to (those collapsed were tubulated but they lack nests).

Finally there is the possibility that my judgement on good nest sites is incorrect & that quonsets & "other bldgs" are equal in # of new nests per ~~per~~

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Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

~~some~~ bldg with good nest sites + that the difference in old nests is caused by a greater tendency to build nests in new locations (to use old nests less often) or to build a second unused nest, in the quonsets. If this were the case one would perhaps expect nests to be less bulky in quonset huts since they would be added to less often. If anything, the opposite appears to be true: the largest nest masses have usually been in quonset huts. The table below summarizes the figures.

	Structure Type	
	Quonset	Other Buildings
% full with <u>new</u> nests	9.8	26.7
% with nests (old + new)	37.3	58.5
% with good nest sites that have new nests	20.0	40.8
% with good nest sites that have nests (old + new)	85.0	88.9

Four dead song finches were found in a 55 gal. drum full of water located next to a window in a quonset hut that contained an old nest on a shelf near the same window. It was not possible to be sure of the age of the birds, ^{from the plumage (rotten)} but they were

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May 27 Anchitha Island, Alaska (cont.)

of adult body size but with ~~a~~ the corners of the juvenile bills remaining, suggesting they may have been in flight from the ~~nest~~ ^{nest shelf} to the window but missed. Why did all miss? Perhaps they were flushed by the presence of a predator (man) & were too young to fly?

Several terns were again seen near Makarua PT but I couldn't be sure of the identity.

Charley Yarbrough began his studies of the ontogeny of thermoregulation in rosy finches. He has located some additional nests to mine but may also use

May 27 - ~~some of mine~~
~~see also next pages~~

May 28 Anchitha Island, Alaska

In the morning Charlie & I censused all 4 plot locations under rather wet conditions (heavy mist). Fewer birds were plotted, partly do to our inability to function well, I suppose, but mainly because the birds were less ^{inclined} to fly & sing. Data summarized below:

Upland (Dry) Tundra - only species seen was Lapland Longspur. Half of observations were of pairs.

Wet Tundra - only species seen was Lapland Longspur. Half of observations were of pairs.

No Rock Sandpipers seen this trip but fresh tracks could be seen in mud along one pond.

Riparian Meadow - only species seen on plots was Lapland Longspur, though Rock Ptarmigan & Rosy

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1968May 28 Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Finches were seen nearby. As before, there were more Longspurs recorded in the plots near the Bering Sea..

Beach Ridge - only 5 birds (Lapland Longspurs) seen.

In the afternoon I checked nests in an area north of Old Camp. This was begun on May 27 and the locations of nests in the area are plotted below.



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May 28

Anchitha Island, Alaska (cont.)

On the 27th, ^{rosy Finch} 4 nests were found (#'s 23-26) while areas A + the north part of B were checked. Today I checked 14 more buildings in the NW corner of B + none had nests. One new nest ^{#27} was found however in the Officers Club building just north of area B. This nest was near a window where the wall meets the roof rafters is located 8 ft above the floor. It contained 1 egg + 3 young. There were several old nests in the same building. Charley also visited the building later on + felt there ~~was a nest~~ ^{was a nest} in the opposite end of the building (the largest bldg I've checked) because he appeared to flush a bird from that area. If so this would be the 1st case of 2 in one building but not too startling considering the size + rambling nature of the building.

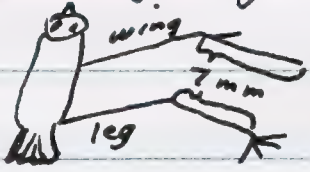
^{Rosy Finch}
Nests with eggs that were discovered on previous days were rechecked to determine if hatch occurred. Results are as follows:

Nest #	Eggs	Young		
3	4		2:45 PM	♀ off
4	4		2:48 PM	♀ Flushed
5		(2 day olds) 4	2:58	♀ off
7	4		3:06	♀ on
8	1	4	3:12	♀ on
10	5		3:20	♀ on
11	cold 5		3:30	♀ off. Abandon?

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Admiralty Island, Alaska (cont.)

	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>		
13		4 (2 day olds)	3:40 PM	♀ on
14	1	3	3:55 PM	♀ on
15	4	1	4:00 PM	♀ on
<div style="border: 1px solid black; padding: 5px; display: inline-block;"> <p>↑ measured length of leg & wing (outer unit only)</p>  </div>				
16	warm 5		4:11 PM	♀ on
17	warm 4		4:15 PM	♀ on
18	warm 4		4:13 PM	♀ off
22	Forgot to look at this nest.			

Therefore eggs were still being laid in nest #4 so that it may be used to determine incubation period. All the eggs in Nests #5, & 13 have hatched, and 3 of 4 eggs in nest #14 are now hatched (2 were hatched on May 26). One of 5 eggs in nest #15 has hatched. These results pretty well assure that I will get some good data on length of nesting period since there are no predators (except rats & man) on the island to destroy the nestlings. In addition there are 8 other nests with eggs which might ~~also~~ provide additional data. One or two of these may be abandoned (#'s 3, 11).

The Rock Sandpiper nest which was found on May 26 was checked at 3:45 PM & the eggs were cold & the ♀ was not present suggesting that it may be abandoned, especially since Charley has also

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May 28 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

checked it once and found the same thing.

He watched from a distance + noted 2(?) adults within ear shot but none near the nest or interested in his presence.

May 29 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Again the ^{rosy finch} nests with eggs were checked to see if any had hatched. These nests were #'s 7, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 22. Four of the five eggs in Nest 15 have hatched since the previous day. Charley Yarbrough is going to weigh these daily to determine a ^{regulation} growth curve to go with his temperature data. None of the other nests had eggs hatch.

I examined 11 quanset huts + one other building $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of North Hanger on Engineer Rd and located one ~~nest~~ rosy finch nest ⁽²⁸⁾ on the middle shelf of a set of three, only $3\frac{1}{2}$ ft above the floor. There was some nest material on each of the other shelves. The female was on the nest of 5 small young. The building was a quanset hut attached to two other quansets.

Returned again to the area north of Old Camp and examined 8 more quansets + one other building and located 2 more nests in area B.

Rosy Finch nest ⁽²⁹⁾ contained 4 large young (the oldest five seen) with feathers (primaries) breaking the sheaths. The nest was on a shelf $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft. up in

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May 29

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

a quonset hut next to the road dividing ^{area} A + B.

Rosy finch nest (30) was in a quonset beside the lake + only a short ways from nest 29. It was on a shelf $5\frac{1}{2}$ ft up and contained 5 large young.

Another quonset contained a rosy finch nest with a mummified adult rosy finch in it.

Spent morning with the fish people shocking fish, etc.

May 30

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Once again returned to area B of the area north of Old Camp to finish the censusing of old buildings for Rosy Finch nests. I examined 50 buildings (45 were quonset huts) in the southern part of area B + located three additional nests.

Rosy Finch nest (31) was on a shelf 7 ft above the floor in a quonset. Clutch size was 5 or 6. Three large young were in the nest + another was walking about on the shelf. A smaller dead one was on the edge of the nest and an ~~in~~ egg was on the floor below + appeared to be this years egg but unhatched.

Rosy Finch nest (32) was 6 ft. up from the floor in a cupboard of a quonset near the Masonic Lodge. It contained 4 large young. The bldg also contained an old nest with 2 old eggs in it.

Rosy Finch nest (33) was ~~6~~ 6 ft up on a shelf in a quonset beside a lake centrally located in ^{area} B.

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Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

The female flushed from 4 eggs.

Data for areas A & B will be summarized at the end of today's notes.

I returned to camp & obtained my bird bands & then banded young in nests # 24, 29, 30, 32. One young in nest 24 kept crawling out of the nest & it finally fell to the floor below & broke its leg. I took him to camp & pickled him in 70% alcohol ^{specimen} (# 311). Charley Yarbrough had also lost 2 young in a nest he was studying (died on the 29th) & he brought ~~one the other~~ them to me today. One was in poor shape & ~~the~~ was discarded. The other became # 312 (in alcohol).

I also collected a female Lapland Longspur to determine her reproductive condition since they don't appear to be nest building yet on our plots. I expected some activity before now. She had an active but small ovary with now growing ova & no brood patch. She was paired but I couldn't obtain the male.

Censused Jones Lake today for the first time in a week. There were fewer Greater Scaup & Bufflehead than usual & no Tufted Ducks. See Table on Jones Lake for details.

Checked ~~nest~~ ^{row finch} nest ③ and found the eggs had hatched! I had expected they had abandoned the nest.

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May 30

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

The Fish people (no relation to mermaids unfortunately) brought in a Red-throated Loon on the evening of May 28 that had gotten caught in their gill net in a small lake near Test site B. I kept outside in a ^{large} wooden box ^(3x3x6 ft) provided with water until this evening when I fastened him down to a board by first wrapping his body with a fish net in such a way as to hold his wings to his body & then continuing to wrap the net around the board also. His legs were tethered out behind him in such a way that I could get at them to ^{make} injections in the veins of the webbing. The bill was taped shut & then down to the board & the neck was also fastened down. This prevented him from stabbing everyone in sight with his sharp bill. The loon was injected with ^{4.5 cc of} 3.5% saline solution. Injections were made into the ~~the~~ vein of the webbing of the left foot & no trouble was encountered except for the occasional unexpected struggles of the loon which made 3 separate punctures necessary. The veins were easy to find & to puncture with a 25 gauge needle. Salt secretions were picked up from the nostrils of the loon with a thin catheter tube a foot long connected to a syringe. The tube was filled & sealed by heat treatment, to be analyzed

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Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

later for total salt conc., as well as Mg, Na, & K conc. This is the first time salt secretions have been obtained from ~~the~~ any member of the Order Gaviiformes. Gaviiformes & Podicipediformes are the only two orders of birds when spend time in salt water that had not been tested for presence of a functional salt gland. In the future the procedure should be modified to hold the foot more firmly. Also a higher conc. of salt or a larger ~~of~~ volume of solution must be injected since the secretion obtained was minimal. ~~Secretion~~ Secretion occurred in very small amounts ~~starting~~ starting $\frac{1}{2}$ hour after injection & lasting for another $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. No external drops formed & much of the liquid probably evaporated at times when my tube was not in the ~~nostrils~~. The Loon was released in Clengens Lake immediately after the experiment & he swam away a short distance & then proceeded to dive for short distances as he receded into the fog.

Odds & ends notes on rosy finches on their nests seen in area B, mentioned earlier in the notes. Eggs ~~were~~ Found on the floor in 3 buildings (1 egg, 1 egg, & 2 eggs. An egg was found in one old nest not previously mentioned. This has been noted several times before. Active nests also appear

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May 30

Ardutha Island, Alaska (cont.)

to retain unhatched eggs. It is not clear how the eggs reached the floor - accident or intentional by parent.

A dead ^{adult} ~~roxy~~ finch was found in a paint can in a barn and another was found on a shelf in a quonset hut. • Another such bird had been noted in the notes of May 29.

No nests have been noted on metal shelves though many quonset huts have them. Perhaps these are avoided? - due to their greater conductivity as a nest substrate?

The data on nest location with regard to type of building in areas A + B north of Old Camp (see map under May 28) are tabulated on the next page. As with data for the area SW of South Hanger (see table under May 27), the quonset huts are used less frequently, ^{percentage wise} than are other buildings (frame structures). However the quonset huts comprised a much higher percent_(88.2%) of the total # of buildings in areas A + B than they did in the South Hanger area (55.4%). Therefore the majority of nests were in quonset huts of necessity. The percent of quonsets with new nests + with new or old nests is lower in A + B than it was in the South Hanger area, but the same percentages for frame buildings is nearly the same in both areas. When however the percentages are figured on the basis

May 30. Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

May 30.

all nests	19
all huts	112
new nests	7
huts with nests	17

$6.2\% = \frac{7}{112} = \text{bldg. that have new nests}$

$15.2\% = \frac{17}{112} = \text{bldg. with nests}$

all nests 16

all bldg 15

new nests 4

bldg with nests 7

$26.6\% = \frac{4}{15} = \text{bldg. with new nests}$

$46.6\% = \frac{7}{15} = \text{bldg with nests}$

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Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

	South Hanger Area		Area A & B	
	Quonset	Other Buildings	Quonset	Other Bldgs
% with <u>new</u> nests	9.8	26.7	6.2	26.6
% with nests (old + new)	37.3	58.5	15.2	46.6
% with good nest sites that have <u>new</u> nests	20.0	40.8	9.3	36.4
% with good nest sites that have nests (old + new)	85.0	88.9	24.0	58.3

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May 30

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

of ^(buildings with) good nest sites, the figures are considerably below those in the South Hanger area. This simply means that the buildings in areas A & B are in better condition in general & their shelves are still intact (all quonsets had shelves to begin with & these fall after sufficient weathering). The statistics show that the shelves are more numerous in areas A & B. Visual appraisal confirms that in fact the buildings have been more recently occupied or have suffered less from weathering, etc. Many were boarded up sufficiently to keep wind from blowing ~~thru~~ them to any great extent. The increase in available nest sites did not result in a ^{proportionate} increase in number of nests, ^(i.e., in fact, a decrease occurred) suggesting that nest sites are not limiting population size in these areas. Clearly where there are no buildings ^(in the interior) of the island, there are no nests & no rosy finches. Prior to WWII rosy finches were no doubt limited to the sea cliffs around the margins of the island. During WWII buildings were built, usually in high densities, & ~~these were subsequent~~ the rosy finches subsequently invaded the interior of the island. Apparently these densities exceed that necessary for maximum densities of rosy finches. Perhaps the reason for the decrease in nest frequency per building is related again to maximum density of rosy finches. The

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May 30

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

buildings in areas A+B are close together compared to ^{the} ~~the~~ South Hanger area. In the latter area buildings were sometimes close together, but in one dimension only, ~~suggesting~~ along a given road, suggesting that spacing alone is ~~not~~ not the important factor, but total amount of adjacent land per pair is. The major function of this "land" would be foraging. Though I have not measured the areas of the total A+B area & of the South Hanger area, it is obvious from the topographic map that the latter area is nearly 3 times as large. One would expect more nests in a larger area & this occurs (16 nests to 11 nests) but not to the extent predicted on the above analysis. The densities of buildings should also be figured when the area figures are available. As a premature analysis one might suggest that good nest sites are limiting in ~~area~~ ~~the~~ the South Hanger area (or else the site is poorer than area A+B) & that food limits density via ^{minimum} spacing in areas A+B. Studies of food in the 2 areas would therefore be worthwhile. Since there were plenty of unoccupied nest sites, ~~which~~ as I judged them, it appears that nest sites do not limit in either area. However rory finches may see it differently. Against this is the fact that finches had built nests in 85% of the places I judged ~~as~~ suitable in the South Hanger area, but

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May 30 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

$\frac{1}{4}$ of these (i.e., ^{the} 20% figure) were current nests. Therefore it seems most likely that Food is the limiting factor & that the areas differ in this regard.

May 31. Amchitka Island, Alaska
Nesting appears to be earlier in areas A+B, than in the South ~~Ranger~~ area.

Checked nests with eggs (# 4, 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, 22, 33) for hatch. Hatch occurred in 7, 10, 11, 16, 17, 18, & 22.

Checked 4 buildings in area D (see map under May 28) (3 quonsets without shelves, ^{or nests} 1 frame bldg) and located one new rosy finch nest ⁽³⁴⁾ in the frame building, 9 ft up on center rafter of a long room. Four large young.

Collected 4 Lapland Longspurs (2 ♀, 2 ♂) from Makarius Point to see what their reproductive condition would be. One ♀ was developing a brood patch (little vascularity yet & probably not full size) & the other was not. The former was dissected and had an active ovary but ova were not large (2 mm was largest). Even so this was twice the size of those in ^{the} one examined yesterday. The other 3 birds were frozen for the present.

Picked a nestling rosy finch which apparently fell from Nest 10. I found it dead on the floor, but in perfect condition. ~~Young~~ Eggs in this nest had hatched since I last examined it. One nestling was much smaller than the rest. The dead one was between

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May 31

Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

the small one & the rest in size.

The evening was amazingly clear for Anchitka, so I spent considerable time taking pictures of the area.

June 1

Anchitka Island, Alaska

Censused the 4 plot areas again. Results are approx. as usual, i.e. mostly Lapland Longspurs, but one major difference was obvious - the birds seem to ~~be less~~ fly less. They remain on the ground & walk about feeding or evading our path. Perhaps this indicates they are nearing the nesting period - perhaps now they are locating a nest site. No sign of nest building. Much less aerial flight displaying & singing.

Checked ^{rosy finch} nests with eggs (4, 33) & neither hatched.

Completely canvassed area C (see map under May 28) for nests. The area contains 29 bldgs, 11 old nests and 2 new ones.

Rosy Finch Nest (35) was on a shelf 5 ft up in a quanset & contained 4 large young.

Rosy Finch nest (36) was within the wall of a long frame building & contained 3 very large young & 1 egg.

Censused Cleringer, Braunman & Silver Salmon lakes (see tables) & the most notable observation was that no tufted Ducks were seen. None were

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June 1

Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

seen on Jones Lake on May 30. This implies that they have migrated on & do not breed here.

Saw a Gyr Falcon flying over Cleverger Lake.

^{Unthawed &}
Stuffed the first 2 rosy finches I collected on this island!

June 2.

Anchutka Island, Alaska

Charley & I drove the length of the island to Aleut Point & Bird Cape areas. The only bird species noted in the high country was the Snow Bunting which was more common there than on the low east end of the island where most of our work is concentrated. The buntings seem to prefer barren areas. This high country probably has less than 50% ground cover & most of what is present is low and not spongy vegetation in contrast to the low east end of the island. Snow buntings occur only in gravel pits, cliffs, & ^{barren} road sides on the east end of the island. As we dropped down again toward the Aleut Pt. area we began to encounter other species - first Rock Ptarmigan, a single Rock Sandpiper, & then Lapland Longspur. The west end itself has vegetation not unlike the east end, but less extensive. Bald Eagles, Glaucous-winged Gulls, & Rosy Finches were seen and 2 Rosy Finch males were collected from

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June 2

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

the slopes leading toward the beach. These were skinned when we returned. A Cliff Swallow was plainly seen by both of us at Bird Cape. It was perched beside the road & we drove to, ^{within} about 20 ft of it & looked at it with binoculars before it took flight. Then it flew up & down the coast along the cliffs several times before disappearing. This is the 1st record for this species on the Aleutian Islands or Alaskan Peninsula, though one was reported from St. Paul Island in the Pribilof Islands (see: Gabrielson & Lincoln, Birds of Alaska).

On the return trip we took many pictures & ran out of film.

Noted a pair of Pintail in a small lake as we descended again from the mtns returning toward the east end of the island & camp. This is the first time I've seen any ducks on any of the lakes beyond sight F.

June 3

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Checked Glaucous-winged Gull nests at Big Lake (see May 15 + 25 for earlier data) at 11:30 AM. Nest ① has 3 warm eggs, one cracked a bit. Nest ② has no eggs. Nest ③ has a broken & empty egg. Nest ④ was not examined in that it was already empty on May 25. Nest ⑤ is a new nest containing 4 warm eggs.

Examined Kiriolof Point area again for nesting

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June 3 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Puffins, cormorants, etc. Tufted Puffins were flying in & out of cliffs west of the location we noted them at on May 20. None were seen at the old location. Charley had checked the area a week or so ago and seen no Puffins anywhere along the point. Their present numbers are equal to those of May 20. At least 5 Horned Puffins were also seen flying & in the water. It appears that their numbers have decreased.

Next we checked the cormorant colony on Kiri lot Point & found new birds & no nests with eggs. It appeared that some of the nests had been destroyed. An occasional Pelagic Cormorant flew by.

Five ^{G.W} gull ~~nests~~ were found along the grassy rims of gun placements on top of the point and on ~~the~~ grassy ~~the~~ humps in the slope down to the south (away from the Bering Sea coast).

These contained: (K1) 3 eggs - one with crack
(located on rim of gun placement)

(K2) 3 eggs - one with crack
(on rim of gun placement)

(K3) 1 egg - cold - a few feet from K2

(K4) - 3 eggs - below rd (so.) on grassy hump.

(K5) - 3 eggs - as above

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June 3.

Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Examined Kirilof Islets with field glasses:

Common Eider - 3 ♂

Harlequin Duck - 20

Glaucous-winged Gulls.

Tufted Puffin - perhaps 15 seen in flight, apparently entering ^{+ leaving} burrows on the opposite side of the island. Only two were seen to fly from burrows on our side (west).

Cormorants, sp - 3 on ledges of cliff.

Pigeon Guillemot - 1

Censused Jones, Mason, & Cleverger Lakes (see Tables for details). Notable were 2 ♂ Tufted Ducks on Jones Lake & 2 ♀ ^{Northern} Phalaropes on Mason Lake.

Checked the Rock Sandpiper Nest (see May 26, 28) ^{at 4:30 PM.} and the eggs were warm! We had thought the bird had abandoned the nest.

Spent the afternoon & early evening checking rosy finch nests. The eggs in nests 4, 11, & 33 have not hatched, those in 11 were cold. Banded birds in nests 12, 19, 23, 25, 27, 31, 34, 35, & 36. Also checked all nests with ^{previously} banded birds & most are almost ready to fledge. Those in nest 2 "fledged" on my approach! Details for nests checked can be found in catalog of nests. Several dead young were found & 3 were pickled.

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June 3 Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

A new Rosy Finch nest ⁽³⁷⁾ was found in the Officer's Club at the opposite end of the bldg. from nest (27). Charley had suggested this nest possibility on May 28. The nest was placed on a 5 ft square piece of ceiling insulation hanging from the rafters. The ♀ was flushed from 4 eggs.

June 4 Anchitka Island, Alaska.

a light rain last night and more drizzles this morning, the 1st real "drops" of the year. Spent 2½ hrs on the Upland Tundra plots trying to define the boundaries of Lapland Longspur territories. ^{Saw a pair of Rock Sandpipers on the plots, acting like a nest were nearby, or raising wing on side toward me showing white wing linings.} Returned for lunch and then drove Charley to the air terminal. Today he leaves for home (Florida) & is replaced by Dr. David W. Johnston (U. of Florida). The plane arrived on schedule (2nd day of new ^{charter} flight service by American Flyers Airline of Oklahoma). Charley was so great we needed two to replace him — thus both Dr. Johnston & Robert LeResche, a grad student from Johns Hopkins Univ. Gave them a tour of the east end of the island. We censused Clerenger Lake (again found Tufted Ducks) & checked the Rock Sandpiper nest (the ♀ was on the eggs and remained on them even when we approached to within a foot!)

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June 4.

Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

We weighed the birds in Rosy Finch nests 15 & 16, to continue the growth curve determinations started by Charley.

Had periodic conversations with Cliff Amundsen (Botanist, U. of Tennessee) in the evening. He is to leave for 3 weeks, starting tomorrow. Played John Palmisano (a "Fish-man") in 5 games of pong-ping and won by a landslide. I had hoped this heroic finish of the day would leave me sleeping like a baby & fresh for the next day. Instead, near midnight Cliff appeared saying that Robert F. Kennedy has been shot just after winning the Calif. primary election. It's hard to say anything meaningful in such a setting. I often doubt if the USA will hold together for another decade. Things aren't getting better & they "aren't doing it" at a rapid rate. As Cliff said the strange & fairly new mentality that would elect an RFK, has now risen to strike him down. I'm inclined to agree.

June 5. Anchitka Island, Alaska

Mason Lake Census (see Table)

Up & off to survey the plots by 8 AM. We covered the upland tundra plots & saw numerous Lapland Longspurs, as usual. The highlight of the morning came when Dr. Johnston saw a ♀ carrying nesting material & was able to follow her to her nest (no eggs yet). The

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June 5

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

male was close by but didn't not accompany her to the nest itself; rather he sang & fed on the tundra 20 or more feet away. The nest was in an extensive ~~slope~~ area of crowberry (Empetrum nigrum) sloping into a gully leading toward Silver Salmon Lake. This is the 1st nest we've located of the Longspur & indicates that we are catching the nestings just at the right time. We'll probably concentrate on these plots so as to be sure to get detailed data on all phase of Longspur nesting & ecology.

Censused Silver Salmon Lake (see table)

Censused the Riparian Meadow plots: Lapland Longspurs, Rock Ptarmigan, Tern sp. (one), Parasitic Jaeger (one, dark phase, overhead). Next walked the coast se to the Bald Eagle nest. Adults were near & squawking. I couldn't see the young in the nest but Charley & I had seen downy young in it on May 15. They are no doubt still present but hidden from view by all the food items stacked on the nest edge. Noted 3♂ & 1♀ Pintail, 1 pair of Mallards, 1 ♂ Common Teal, & a pair of Oystercatchers along the shoreline. Returned to the truck over the tundra (cross country) and then drove back for lunch.

In the PM we weighed the ross finches in

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June 5

Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

nest 15 + 16, then took body temperatures on rosy finch nestlings in his nests C + D. We also checked the Gull nests at Big Lake (see: May 15, 25, June 3). Nest 1 now has 2 eggs with cracks (hatching in process, we think) & one not cracked. all eggs warm. Nest 5 has 4 warm eggs. Dr Johnston has numbered these 2 active nests B.L. 1 + B.L. 2 (Big Lake).

Later on we visited the gull nests on Kirilof Point & all nests are as before & all eggs ~~were~~ warm, except nest K3 which now has 2 eggs instead of one, indicating that laying is occurring & the nest isn't abandoned as we had guessed! The nest is only a few feet from nest K4. These 5 nests were numbered in the same sequence as I listed them before (June 3) but are now called KP (Kirilof Point) instead of K. Gull data is summarized on separate tables (which see).

We also visited the Rock Sandpiper nest again at 3:07 PM. The ♀ was again on the nest & allowed approach to within a foot. She did not flush.

Visited Rosy Finch nests, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 14, 21, 23, 24, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37.

Banded nestlings in 5, 6, 8, 9, 14, 21 and 28. Birds had fledged in 31 & 34 & eggs had hatched in 33.

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June 5

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont)

One of the nestlings of nest 6 had fallen from the nest since I last visited it & was dead for at least 2 days before today's visit (judging from its lag in development behind those still in the nest & alive) & yet it was in excellent shape & was pickled (#326).

The Rosy Finch nests C+D used by Charley will be described here & numbered into my sequence.

Rosy Finch nest (38) (Charley's #3 or C) is located on a rafter ^{8 ft.} over the center of ~~the~~ a frame shower building located ne of nest 4 & of North Hanger. Nest now contains 2 young.

Rosy Finch nest (39) (Charley's #4 or D) is on a shelf 5 ft above the floor in a quonset attached to a large frame structure a short ways north or nw of nest 38. Nest now contains 3 young.

June 6

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Breakfast at 7:10 AM, then drove to Grauman Lake. where we saw a Tufted Duck & several other species (see Table).

Censused Wet Meadow plots: Lapland Longspur - at least 3 pair on plots, Rosy Finch, Common Teal - 1 pair. Located a Rosy Finch nest (40) in a quonset hut (shelf 5 1/2 ft up). ~~There~~ ^{Four} young were flying about the quonset and I suspect one ~~other~~ others ~~were~~ outside judging by the chirping sounds outside.

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June 6

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

We captured the 3 inside & these were ^{weighed &} kept alive overnight + ^{killed &} stuffed the next day (June 7). These are # 339, 340, & 341. Due to a mistake in handling there is some confusion as to weights of two of the birds. Number 340 & 341 weigh 41.2 & 41.7 grams, but I'm not sure which ~~is which~~ weight goes with which bird. I have recorded the weight on the tags as approx. 41.5 grams.

A Glaucous-winged Gull nest was found on the left (west) side of the dirt road leading from Infantry Road to Rifle Range Point. It was located on a large grassy hummock 50 ft or so from the road & contained 3 eggs.

Rifle Range Lake had a pair ^{& one ♀} Pintail, ~~about~~ 50 ♂ + 1 ♀ Mallards (flying & circling over lake, with a brief landing, followed by takeoff), & 2 Gulls.

Censused the Beach Ridge plots and observed Lapland Longspurs, Rosy Finches, a ♀ Mallard duck (flushed from Elymus grass), & Rock Ptarmigan.

Walked along Rifle Range Beach (west of Rifle Range Point) and observed the following:

Black Oyster catcher - 1

Common Eider - 1

Scoters? - group of 50 far off the coast.

Glaucous-winged Gull - many

Pintail - 3

Least Sandpiper - 1

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June 6

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)Rock Sandpiper - 6 \pm , on rocks 100 yds off shore.Rosy Finch - single individuals common.Common Loon - 100 - 200 yds off shore.

The first I've seen on Amchitka Is.

A Sea Otter skeleton was found on the beach east of Rifle Range Point.Another large group of black ducks (Scoters?) were seen in Constantine Harbor.In the afternoon we picked up supplies from the warehouse and then I continued work on the rosy finches, - collecting several adults, visiting nests, etc, while the others weighed ^{nestling} rosy finches & took $\frac{1}{2}$ body temperatures.First I visited Charley's ^{rosy finch} nest 1 (or A). ~~was~~ It was located in a frame bldg north of the Officers Club. The nest was on rafters $7\frac{1}{2}$ ft above the floor. It now contains only 1 large nestling, which I collected (#329). I don't know the original clutch size as yet. I've remembered this nest #42. I also collected both parent birds. The ♀ had ~~a~~ full buccal sacs & a brood patch. Also collected another adult.

I attempted to locate plants in the tundra that resemble those found in the buccal sacs & crop of rosy finches and which look like horsetail. Cliff Amundsen

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June 6

Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

suggested it may be Lycopodium instead. I brought back several species of plant from the tundra that resemble the crop contents. Need a microscope to compare them.

Visited rosy finch nests 13 + 20 and found all the young birds dead. More pickles!

June 7

Anchitka Island, Alaska

Visited rosy finch nests 4, 6, 9, 12, 14, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 25, 27, 29, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37.

Took color slides of a Bald Eagle sitting on a tall telephone pole with my telephoto lens (350 mm) and also some pictures of Semisopochnoi Island. This is the 1st day which has been clear enough to see both the base & tops of the peaks on the island. Usually the low ceiling of clouds allows a view only of the base (& even those days are few), but occasionally the ~~the~~ snowy 4000 ft tops show but their bases are out of sight.

Meanwhile Bob & Dr. Johnston censused the lakes (Jones, Cleverger, Mason) & also located a dead Slender-billed Shearwater on the beach at the head of Constantine Harbor. An Immature Bald Eagle had been standing near it, before they spotted ~~the~~ ^{it.} ~~it.~~ They also found a Common Teal nest with 9 eggs (♀ incubating) on road to Makarius Point. In the vicinity of the garbage dump they found

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June 7

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

a Glaucous-winged Gull nest containing 3 young.

In the afternoon I ^{killed &} stuffed 3 nestlings which were in the process of fledging when we found them yesterday (Nest 40).

After supper we all drove to Big Lake & found that Gull nest BL1 had 3 chirping young. Took pictures & Dr. J. took ~~body~~ body temps. ~~The~~ Egg shells were in nest & also nearby. Adults were nearby & called often. TB's were 39.4, 39.8, + 39.8. TA was 9.6.

At supper Dave Nordmeyer described the location of a Rock Ptarmigan nest 53 paces down stream from where the white power cables cross the stream running into Silver Salmon Lake. The nest is close to the stream & on the right side as one faces downstream. He flushed the female while walking down the stream. It contained no eggs or young.

Rock Sandpiper nest. ♀ off, but eggs warm.

June 8

Amchitka Island, Alaska

The 3 of us drove to the riparian plots & censused them. Predominantly Lapland Longspur as usual. Also 1 ♂ Common Teal, a Rosy Finch, & a ♀ Ptarmigan. The latter's behavior suggested ~~the~~ a possible nest in the area. A dark phase Parasitic Jaeger flew over the area. Along the beach of Cyril Cove we saw

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June 8

Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Two Rosy Finches & 2 ♂ Common Teal. One ♀ Lapland Longspur was seen collecting nesting material on the plot area.

Lapland Meadow Censuses

Lapland Longspur - birds feeding in pairs, suggesting little or no nest building yet.

However one ♀ was observed to collect nest material for a brief period, then it resumed feeding. I could not tell if it placed the nest material in a nest or dropped it or what. One male flew about in acrobatic fashion about 1 to 4 feet above the ground as if trying to catch an aerial insect. The entire flight was confined to an area 6x2 ft. and lasted 20-30 seconds. Later two shorter flights of this sort were observed when we were much further away (50 yds). Initially we had thought it might be some sort of display, ^{evoked by our presence} but perhaps not.

Silver Salmon Lake

The nest located on June 5 is still empty & no birds were seen in the area suggesting that it may be abandoned.

Rosy Finch one foraged on the area for over 10 min.

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June 8

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)Silver Salmon Lake CensusesMallard - one pairBeach adjacent outlet to Silver Salmon LakeRock Sandpiper - Bob collected 3 along a rocky stretch of beach (low tide).Red-throated Loon - 3 were 20 ft from shore.Bald Eagle - one ^{adult} sitting on a rock surrounded by water, perhaps one of the parents from the nest located a short ways further se. along the shore. Two Immature birds flew over the creek mouth together.Pintail - 3 ♂MallardTerre - sp - 4 flying just offshore & calling.Sea Otter - dead skeletonized one on beach. We saved skull. Skate (reddish) were common in one small cove.Harbor Seal - one dead & partially decomposed seal on beach. Saved skull. (# 377).Winter Wren - Dr. Johnston found a singing adult &, nearby, 2 fledglings that could fly 10-15 ft at a stretch.P^{Rock} tarmigan nest reported by D. Nordmeyer could not be located. Spoke to Dave later and it is clear that the one hole we saw was not the nest location he spoke of. The correct spot does have nest material in it,

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June 8

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

our spot did not.

After lunch John Palmisano showed me the location of two Glaucous-winged Gull nests he had found. Each contained 3 eggs. The location is directly south (by compass reading) from the White House & New Camp nearly to the shoreline where there are many large lakes close together. A road leads from the water settling plant to this area. The nests were nearly all on lichen-crowberry - grass tundra and were either on ~~high~~ high points (ridges separating lakes) or close to the water's edge. Nest contents:

<u>Nest contents</u>	<u># of nests</u>
1 egg	1
2 eggs	2
3 eggs	12
1 young	1
1 young + 1 egg	1

Dr. Johnston & Bob weighed the ray finches in nests 16 & 15 & found one nearly dead nestling crawling about outside nest 16. It was 9 days old & weighed 25.0 grams. I later pickled it (# 342). They also drove out to Omega Point.

After supper we drove down to the Gull nest area & saw 2 Northern Phalaropes on a small pond & a duck nest (Pintail) with 7 eggs in a grass nest beside the road near its terminus at a wooden frame bldg.

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June 8

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

In the evening I examined nests where ~~the~~ rosy finches were approaching fledging (Nests # 6, 9, 12, 23, 30, 32, 35, + 36) and none had fledged.

At 10:40 PM I visited nest 9 and the young were quiet & an adult, ^{was} roosting above the doorway & entered, but didn't rouse until I passed out the door again, at which time it flew suddenly out a window behind me. It was dark inside the bldg, but quite light outside & Longspurs were still active.

Bob collected a Tufted Duck in Grauman Lake this evening.

Weather today, and for past 2 days, has been exceptionally good. Semisopochnoi Island is again visible.

^{In afternoon} Checked the Rock Sandpiper Nest again, ♀ on nest, but flushed when I was 2 feet away taking pictures. Still has four unhatched eggs.

June 9

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Slept in till near noon. We are finally having a real rain storm, the 1st since I've been on Amchitka. Feels good on the face. Put off censusing the Beach & Dry Tundra plots due to the rain.

Checked rosy finch nests 4, 6, 9, 12, 23, 27, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37.

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June 9

Anchutha Island, Alaska (cont.)

Collected 3 ♀ Lapland Longspurs (see catalog). It appears that birds near camp are laying now. These specimens of Longspur are for F.S.L. Williamson, not MVZ. Bob returned from an afternoon jaunt & said he found a nest under construction.

Checked out a duck nest found by Dr. Helm on the shore of a lake north of Jones Lake. It contained 10 eggs & the ♀ flushed as I approached. It appeared to be a Tufted Duck, If so this is the 1st North American breeding record.

Went to "Mary Poppins" this evening. Lets go Fly a kite! Better yet, I need her magic umbrella, its still pouring rain outside.

June 10

Anchutha Island, Alaska

Thick fog this morning. Rain present but a slight let up in intensity.

Censused the Wet Meadow plots (Lapland Longspurs only), Grauman Lake (see Table), ~~the~~ Beach Ridge (Lapland Longspurs only), & Rifle Range Lake (pair of Mallards, Red-throated Loon, ~~one~~ unidentified duck). Walked west along Rifle Range Beach & saw about 20 Rock Sandpipers close to ~~the~~ lower high tide line among the rocks (now a very low tide). Collected one with a dark area on the breast (darkest

later found to be Greater Scaup

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June 10

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

I've seen here, yet nothing at all like the black patch shown in the field guides). Also collected a bird that resembles winter plumage for this species or it may be a Purple Sandpiper from the ~~the~~ east coast of the U.S. In either case it is unique, we've seen nothing like it. These 2 species look very much alike & I can't distinguish them in this plumage. Both have yellow at base of bill, white eye ring, etc, but differ in leg color. I collected one Lapland Longspur ♀ that lacked a broad patch & the largest ovum was 1 mm. Skinned by Bob.

Checked rosy finch nests 4, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 12, 15, 16, 21, 23, 27, 30, 32, 35, 36, 37 & banded birds 7, 10, 15, & 16. Need to band at nest 3 also.

Checked the large cluster of buildings east of South Hanger several miles on the rt. side on Engineer Rd. There are 54 quonset huts standing (there had been over 100 buildings at one time). Only 2 of these buildings have shelves and one of these had a rosy finch nest. (43) The birds were freshly fledged & I collected 2 nestlings + both adults. Nest was on a shelf 6 ft. up in quonset. an old nest was beside the present one.

Dr. Johnston brought in a dead nestling from nest 30 & I pickled it (#347). The bird was crawling with small worms which I collected & saved in alcohol.

June 11

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Rain has stopped but island is now fogged in - visibility 50 ft. ±. Mist falling now & then.

Censused plots this morning. Bob & Dr. J did the Dry Meadow plots and found that the nest

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June 11

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

we had thought was abandoned, now contains 1 egg! They also noticed a rock sandpiper on the plots where I'd seen a pair on June 4.

I censused the Riparian Plots. Much aerial singing by male Lupland Longspurs, saw fewer ♀'s than usual. One Rock Ptarmigan flew over.

Censused Jones, Mason, & Clerenger lakes (see tables). No tufted ducks. Also checked the duck nest north of Jones Lake (see June 9). It still contains 10 eggs (tan). We flushed the ♀ & she appears to be a Greater Scaup & not a tufted Duck.

Checked the Gull nests on Kirilof Point.

KP 1 - 3 warm eggs.

KP 2 - 3 " "

KP 3 - 2 " "

KP 4 - 3 " "

KP 5 - 2 young, 1 ^{broken} egg with ^{large} dead chick inside.

1 Leach's Petrel cadaver at the nest. (DWS 2145)

Saw a Gyr Falcon on the hill west of Clerenger Lake. It soared briefly, then landed & sat overlooking the valley from a large mound, then took flight & circled nearby while we were nearby, then landed downhill always on another mound.

After lunch I checked Rosy Finch nests 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 32, 35 & Banded birds at 3.

I saw a Parasitic Jaeger ^{flying} $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from

June 11

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Makarius Point at 3:10 PM.

Stuffed birds part of day.

Weather remained very foggy & cold all day.

June 12

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Strong ^{NW} winds blowing & foggy (fog high), mist ^{falling}
Beach Ridge plot: ~~census~~ 8:45 - 9:15 AM

Lapland Longspur - 1 pair & 1 ♂; also a
 dead female with incipient broodpatch.

Wet Meadows ~~census~~ 9:30 - 10:15 AM

Lapland Longspur - 3 pairs

Dry Tundra - stopped here briefly to check

Lapland Longspur nest. It now (10:40 AM)
 has 2 eggs. Tried to locate the Ptarmigan
 nest again (see June 8) and found none.
 Many fresh ptarmigan droppings in the area
 however. Dr. Johnston noticed that one ♂
 Longspur hung very close to one small
 area & that no female appeared suggesting
 she might be incubating.

Crawman Lake Census

Greater Scaup - 1 pr & 1 ♀.

Rifle Range Lake Census

no birds

Mason Lake Census

Common Teal - 1 ♂

In the afternoon I checked Rosy Finch nests
 5, 6, 8, 12, 17, 18, 19, 21, 27, 28, 32, 38, 39, while

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June 12

Architha Island, Alaska (cont.)

Dr. Johnston weighed the birds in nests 16, & 15. We saw Bob off on the Reeve Alutian Airways Flight for Anchorage at 2 PM, then back to work. Dr. Johnston & I visited the gull nests south of New Camp. He measured body temperatures of young at 3 minute intervals in nests 11a & 12. Nest 11a had a very newly hatched wet nestling. Nest 12 had a newly hatched but dry nestling & it could nearly temperature regulate already. The wet bird did less well as would be expected. Newborn dry nestlings have a thick fluffy coat of down. It was discovered that 2 nests had previously been numbered 11 so they are now 11 & 11a. In addition ~~we found~~ to the 18 nests found on June 8, ~~the~~ we found 11 more nests today. The nests are summarized on a separate sheet by date & individual nest & are summarized here as to timing of nesting, hatching, etc.

<u>Nest Condition</u>	<u># of Nests</u>
1 egg	3
2 eggs	3
3 eggs	19
1 young	1
2 young	1
2 eggs, 1 young	2

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June 12

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

One of the nests with one egg has already fledged at least one young bird. Gulls have 3 brood patches, one for each egg. What happens when a bird lays 4 eggs? One nest at Big Lake had 4 eggs! Most have 3. Two egg nests may all be results of a 3 egg nest which only hatched out & subsequently fledged 1 young.

Dr. Idmiston pointed out to me this evening the odd brood patches on a Rock Sandpiper he was skinning: 2 long narrow parallel brood patches!

At the Glaucous-winged Gull nests we found ^{the remains of} an assortment of different foods which included the following: Fish bones (the most common food item judging from refuse - appears to be 90% of diet or more), a large fish head which can probably be identified to species & thus was saved, sea urchin tests up to 2cm., a bird wing, a Crested Auklet head, another alcid skeleton (with skull), a 2cm amphipod, a 4 inch chiton (pinkish, with the mantle grown up over the shell), a small cancer crab, limpets (Acmaca sp.), Periwinkles (Littorina sp.), Thais sp., another snail species, & Blue mussels (Mytilus edulis).

June 11

Amchitka Island, Alaska - addenda to June 11.

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June 11 Arctic Island, Alaska (cont.)

Dave Nordmeyer brought us a ♀ Tufted Duck (or perhaps an aberrant Greater Scaup ♀ - lacks white around bill but no sign of tuft either) caught in one of their gill nets in a lake located a mile or more to the left of Infantry Rd as one drives between sites B & C. They had found a nest at the opposite end of the lake that contained 2 eggs. This ^{nest} was first seen on June 10 when they flushed a bird which looked like a Tufted duck ♀ (or scaup ♀) from the nest with 2 eggs. The next morning there were still 2 eggs. Then the duck was caught in the net as mentioned above and later still the eggs in the nest were ~~the~~ found broken. We presume that the captured duck is from that nest but this cannot be ~~certain~~ determined for certain.

June 13 Arctic Island, Alaska

Brought notes & nest cards up to date while Dr. Johnston made temp. regulation studies on nestling gulls, then I checked Rook Finch nests 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 12, 19, 21, 22, 27, 28, 38, 11 & washed the truck.

After lunch we rode to the Kirilof Islets in the boat & examined the area for nests. On the largest island we found many gull nests and several Common Eider nests. Two Eider nests were under construction in the Elymus grass that crowned the higher parts of the island.

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June 13

Amclutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

These were judged to be Eider nests by the dark gray down that ~~is~~ characteristically lines the nest. For nests with eggs were found:

- 4 egg nests - 1
- 5 egg nests - 2
- 6 egg nests - 1

Glaucous-winged Gull nests were common:

Nests with 1 egg	7
2 eggs	1
3 eggs	7
1 young	1
2 young	1
3 young	1
1 egg & 1 young	1
2 eggs & 1 young	1
1 egg out of nest	1
recently occupied nests (now empty)	7

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A Tufted Puffin was seen in a burrow facing Kirib Pt. and there were other burrows of similar size in the vicinity. A flashlight would be needed to determine the contents of these burrows. They are located along the top of the island as holes (horizontal) back under banks crested with Elymus or ~~the~~ holes through the Elymus into the dirt on which it grows. There were perhaps 150 Tufted Puffins either in flight or floating in a large raft

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June 13

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

of birds (up to 75 on the water in one place) view of the island. Among the Tufted Puffins were a few Horned Puffins. Dr. Johnston ~~thought~~^{said} he had seen no more than 4 at any one time.

Two Oystercatchers were seen on a rocky shore or flying about us complaining. A Lapland Longspur was heard singing in flight above our heads.

Looking east to the next island nesting cormorants could be seen. We walked the seaweed covered rocky connecting isthmus to this island & examined it. There were at least 20 cormorant nests on the cliffs forming the west side of the island & of these at least one was a Red-Faced Cormorant nest. The majority were Pelagic Cormorant nests. 43 birds were the most seen at one time including non-breeders (lack white patches) & of these the majority were Pelagic. Only 3 Red-Faced birds were seen at any one time. Nest contents could be checked for some nests by looking down from above:

Nests with 1 egg - 1

Nests with 3 eggs - 6

Nests with 4 eggs - $\frac{3}{10}$ nests

Eggs were tan to very light blue. The Red-Faced Cormorant nest contained 3 eggs.

One Common Eider nest containing 3 eggs was found in the Elymus grass.

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June 13

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Glaucous-winged Gull nests were also common on this smaller island:

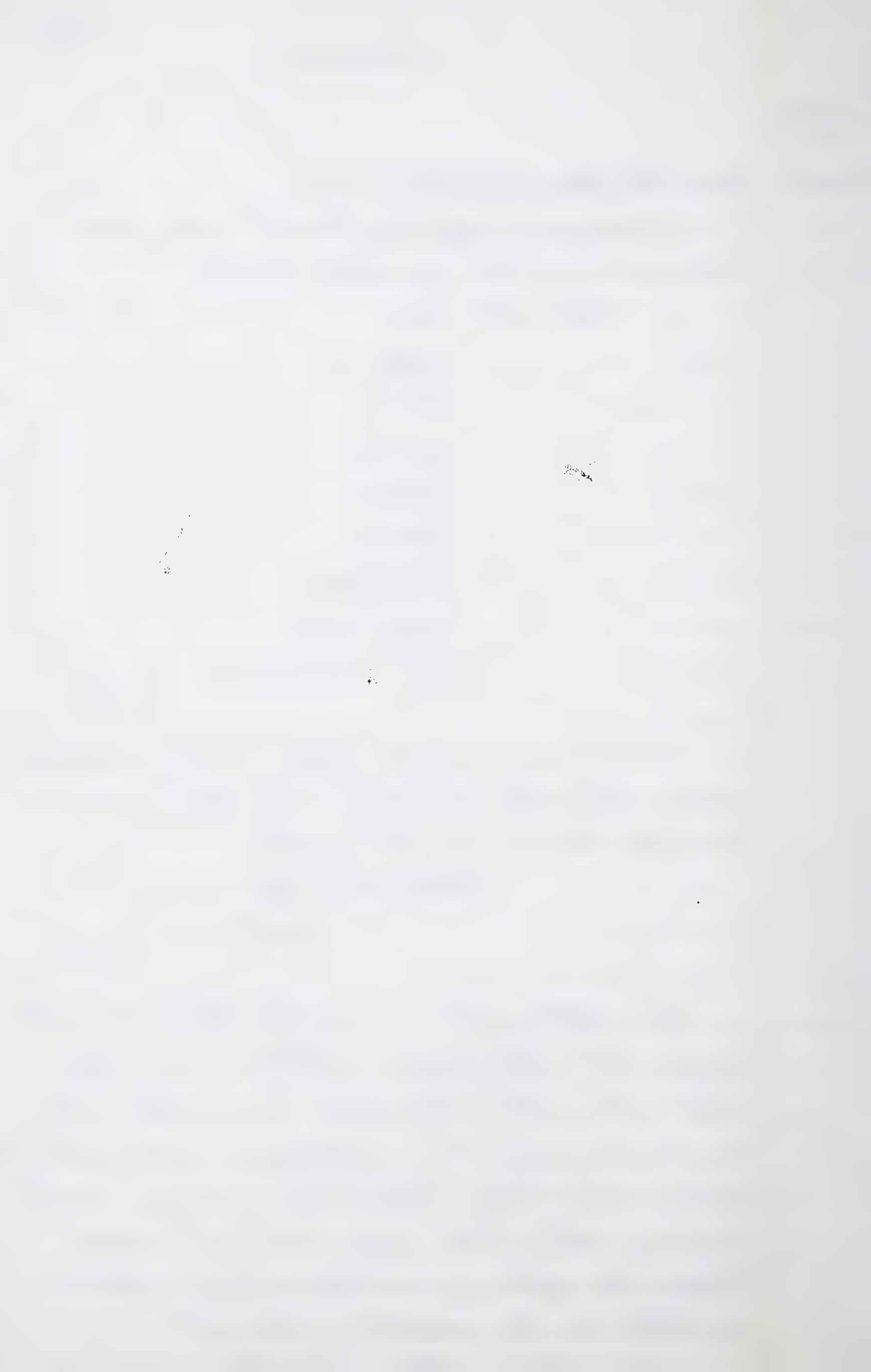
Nests with: 1 egg	1
2 eggs	1
3 eggs	5
1 young	0
2 young	1
3 young	0
1 dead young	1
1 egg, 1 young	1
1 dead + 1 live young	1
	<hr/> 11 nests

There was a small patch of turf on a high point on the east end of the connecting isthmus that also had a few gull nests:

Nests with: 3 eggs	- 2
1 dead young	- $\frac{1}{3}$ nests

This adds up to 42 gull nests found. It appears that nesting here is a little ahead of the nest area south of New Camp. Ten nests had one or more young & 7 more were recently active & presumably already fledged their young. Several (& perhaps all) of the 1 egg nests had already fledged their young as evidenced by broken egg shells in the proximity of the nest.

Food items noted around the gull nests



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June 13

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

included: chitons, limpets, fish, garbage from the dump across the harbor (steak bones & blubber, a corn cob), a Least Auklet? (complete body & head), head of a Crested Auklet.

One Rosy Finch was seen on the smaller island. Two other islands (one to east & the other to the west) weren't visited. Only the 2 red crosshatched islands below were visited.

After dinner we weighed the ^{rosy finch} nestlings in nests 15 & 16.



June 14

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Riparian Meadow Plots - Lapland Longspur,

Rosy Finch (one flew over), Mallard (1 ♀ in bridge creek), Parasitic Jaeger (one flew over), Pintail [♀ on nest of 4 eggs beside bridge creek in tall (2 ft) grass].

Cybil Cove - Common Teal (4 ♂, 1 ♀) & Mallard (pair).

Upland Tundra - Lapland Longspur - pairs common;

Rosy Finch - 3, as usual, near top of hill in plots.

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June 14

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Longspur nest of June 5 now has 4 eggs.

Trip to Bird Cape

~~Small~~ ^{Small} lake past site C - Mallard - 20

Pintail - 10

Glaucous-winged Gull 1

Large pretty green lake - nesting Glaucous-winged Gulls - 3 nests with 3 eggs each; approx. 20 gulls present. Lake located 1 mile NW of site C.

Bird Cape

Examined 15 buildings on Bird Cape and located 4 rosy finch nests (#'s 45 - 48) containing eggs in one case + young in the other cases.

	Quonset		Frame Bldg
	shelves	no shelves	
No nest		40	111
Old nest	211		
New nest	1		
Old + New nests	(2/1) (2/1)		(1/1)

Rosy Finch nest (45) contained 4 young, 2 of which were larger than the others & was located 6 ft. above the floor on a shelf in a quonset hut.

Rosy Finch nest (46) contained 2 young who

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June 14

Am diitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

flew from the nest on my approach. Other may have been outside. The nest was 6 ft. above the floor on a shelf in a quonset.

Rosy Finch nest (47) contained 3 young & was located in a quonset on a shelf 6 ft above the floor.

Rosy Finch nest (48) contained 5 eggs & was located in a frame bldg on a beam at one end of the bldg & 12 feet above the ground (floor gone). I collected the ♀ (#358).

Later I returned to nests 45 & 46 which were in adjacent quonsets & collected 2 adult males (#356 & 357), presumably the males ~~of~~ belonging to these nests. ~~Collected~~ Collected 3 of the young of nest 45 (#353, 354, 355). The larger young were 7-9 grams heavier than the light one(s).

Also collected one other male in the vicinity of nests 47 & 48 but can't be sure to which he belonged or if he was unmated.

Other species seen at Bird Cape:

Cormorant sp - 2 ^{flying} over the ocean

Mallard - 1

Bald Eagle - 2 or 3

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June 14

Arndithka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Snow Bunting - a few

Lapland Longspur - common

Common Teal - 1 ♂ on pond

at dinner at Top Camp & returned to Old Camp. The mountains were fogged in as we drove through them, both going & coming. Only a few Snow Buntings seen.

June 15

Arndithka Island, Alaska

Clenges Lake Census } see Tables
Mason Lake Census }

Upland Tundra plots - checked Lapland Longspur nest of June 5 at 9:30 AM. - 5 eggs.

~~Silver Salmon Lake Census~~

A new Longspur nest was found off the plots by Dr. J. ~~Smith~~ It contained 5 eggs.

Silver Salmon Lake Census - 9:45 AM

Mallard - 2 pair

Common Teal - 2 ♂, 1 pair

Red-breasted Merganser - 1 ♂

Checked Roxy Finch nest 27 at 10:30 AM & birds had fledged (see Nest 27 summary sheet). Saw a Peregrine Falcon flying north while I was standing on the steps of the Officers Club.

Lake Ten Census - Red-breasted Merganser - 1 ♀

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1968June 15 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Checked the Greater Scaup nest of June 9 & it still contains 10 eggs & the ♀ was incubating.

Explored the coast just nw of Tin Lake, hereafter called Tin Point:

Common Eider - 3 pair, 1 ♀

Bald Eagle - pair & a nest on a sea stack. I was dived upon many times & 3 times it came within a foot! Swish!

Parasitic Jaeger - 1 dark phase. Flying west along coast.

Rosy Finch - 5 adults seen in intertidal area, ^{usually} on rocks which are above high tide line.

Horned Puffin - 5 floating at sea.

Tufted Puffin - 50 approx. Floating in a large group at sea.

Winter Wren 2

Gullenests - 5 floating 100 yds out from cliffs.

Cormorant Colony on large sea stack 19 nests were seen. 2 were Red-Faced Cormorant nests & the rest were Pelagic Cormorants nests. One nest had young birds in it.

Jones Lake Census - one male Tufted Duck was seen. See table for other birds.

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June 15

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Kirilof Point

Gull nests: KP 1 - 3 warm eggs

KP 2 - 3 warm eggs

KP 3 2 warm eggs.

KP 4 3 eggs.

KP 5 empty (fledged)

Cormorant colony - still looks abandoned
as noted on an earlier date (June 3).

Puffins - around 10 Horned Puffins &
perhaps 100 Tufted Puffins again
are flying in & out of the cliffs on
the north side of Kirilof Point.

Small groups of each species were also
noted on the cliffs but not near
areas where nests might be expected
(ie. near the cliff tops where there is
soft earth & grass).

In the afternoon I checked the Rosy Terns
nests 3, 5, 7, 8, 10, 17, 18, 19, 21, 22, 28, & 38.
Number 27 was examined in the morning. A
dead young bird was found in the doorway of
the nest bldg of Nest 8. He only weighed 26.7 grams
when 40 grams would be more proper for a bird
in his plumage. This was the only bird left in
the nest 2 days ago when the other birds were on
the floor & could fly fairly well. He had attempted

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June 15 Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

to leave the nest at that time but I prevented it.

Apparently the others left the building & this bird was left to starve. Rosy Finches just can't count to four!

Returned to the Tin Lake Point area and reexamined the Cormorant colony. Located 2 more nests on the main sea stack & 5 on an adjacent stack facing the first one. The eagle nest is directly above the colony on the main stack.

Two Juvenile Rosy Finches were ~~seen~~ found chirping from rocks in the intertidal area. At one time one was on a rock 30 ft out to sea. They did not appear to feed for themselves but sat quietly waiting for an adult to return. They would usually fly off with the adult & land in a new location to be fed while in begging voice & posture. They could fly at least 100 yds & gain altitude with ease, appearing to fly as well as the adults. These 2 juvs were not together but 200 yds apart at times & I could not be sure if they were fed by the same pair since I saw at least 3 adult birds at one time in the vicinity.

Meanwhile Dr. Johnston & Tom Abbott hiked to the Pacific shore line from the road ~~to~~ terminus near the gull colony south of New Camp. Tom had

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June 15

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

reported seeing a Short-eared Owl there. They did not relocate this bird but they did see a Golden Plover flying with a Rock Sandpiper, and also noted many Arctic Terns flying from the coast inland toward the gull colony & carrying food, suggesting they may have nests near the gull colony.

June 16

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Slept in while Dr. Johnston worked! He censused the Dry Tundra & Beach Ridge plots.

After lunch we drove to Constantine Point & I walked the beach toward Constantine Harbor, while Dr. J. walked in the opposite direction. The following species were noted:

Common Teal - 7 in one group, ^{flying} both sexes present; 1 ♂ at another point - in water.

Winter Wren - 7 singing birds spaced along sea cliffs.

Black Oystercatches - 9; watched one pair for some time. The walked, in slow advances, toward me approaching to 20 Ft away. Each advance was punctuated by the bird settling down on the rocks as if on a nest.

Common Eider - 2 groups seen on the rocks of points projecting into the Bering Sea.

① 8 ♂, 10 ♀, ② 10 ♂, 9 ♀. Males often performed a display (3 variations): (1).

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June 16

Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

head raised + neck straightened, then head cocked back, then back to normal position, (2) as above but breast raised out of water when head raised, (3) head brought forward + back to normal. The latter was noted least frequently. Females also performed a display: the bill was cocked up + down, one to 3 times in succession. Males made a cooing sound, suggesting a dove in quality.

Rosy Finch - adults with at least 1 young fledgling were seen on 5 occasions. Young were on tops of boulders in the intertidal zone. On one occasion a bird was on a rock surrounded by water but in other cases they were not since these rocks were out of the water at this very low tide.

Harlequin Duck - 2♂, 2♀ in group off shore 200 yds.

Arctic Tern - 3

Bald Eagle - 2 Imm + 1 adult in one "group", another adult seen later.

Guillemots - 2 offshore

Cormorants - several Pelagic or Red-Faced offshore swimming or flying.

Slender-billed Shearwater - one washed up on Constantine Pt. Skeleton prepared.

Alcids - a group of 39 small alcids swam

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June 16

Anchutka Is., Alaska (cont.)

single Fill several hundred yards out.

Sea Otters - 10 on ~~point~~ tip of Constantine Point, 5 had young. One dead young otter (approx 16 inches long) on beach.

Seal - 2 offshore.

June 17

Anchutka Island, Alaska

Censused the Upland Tundra plots between 9 + 10 AM approx. Checked both Longspur nests & both contained 5 eggs as before with evidence they have not been abandoned. Attempts to find additional nests failed. One Rosy Finch flew over the plots.

Censused the Riparian Meadow plots & located 2 Lapland Longspur nests, both with 5 eggs. Each nest we have seen is a deep cup well below the surface vegetation so that the incubating female is probably not protruding above the surface. Longspurs are common, a rosy finch & a ♂ Rock Ptarmigan were also seen.

after lunch I checked Rosy Finch nests 3, 5, 10, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, & 28. Many had fledged (see individual nest accounts).

Located two Glaucous-winged Gull nests $\frac{1}{2}$ mi. sw of New Camp on the road past a water tower toward Makarius Point. Both nests were on a strip of elevated tundra separating

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June 17

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

two small lakes. One had 3 eggs, the other contained 1 cold egg & a single young bird was hiding a few feet away. Three to 5 adults circled over my head as I searched the area.

Examined buildings in areas D & E (see map under May 28) for rosy finch nests. Three were found:

Rosy Finch nest (49) was located in a quonset hut on a shelf 6 ft above the floor. An incubating ♀ was sitting on 5 eggs.

Rosy Finch nest (50) was located 8 ft up in the ceiling paneling of an old mess hall. It contained at least 3 young who crawled off in all directions in response to the notes of the complaining adult birds.

Rosy Finch nest (51) contained 5 cold eggs & appears to be abandoned. It is located in a long frame building on the rafters over the center of the building. Another very old nest was found in a similar situation in the same building, but at the opposite end & it contained several old rotten eggs.

Another building, which lacked a nest, contained a young rosy finch fledgling barely able to fly & a ^{much} older juvenile that was an excellent flier & was in full juv. plumage.

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June 17 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

A rosy finch fledgling (1 Rrt) was found ~~at Hdg 5~~ on the roof of the building containing his nest (#34). He had been Fledged for 12 days!

Summary of buildings examined for rosy finch nests in areas D + E.

	Quonset		Frame	
	shelf	no shelf	nest sites	no nest sites
No nests			1	1
Old nests	22		12	
New nests	1		1	

June 18 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Dy J. located another (our 5th) Longspur nest today.

Cleaver Lake Census - see Table

Walked Coast from Cleaver Lake to Makarius Pt.

Rosy Finch - 1 pair feed exclusively on dead sea weed deposited on beach.

Common Teal - 3 ♂, 6 ♂ (2 groups)

Winter Wren - one pair with 3+ young; 3 other singing males spaced widely along cliffs.

Arctic tern - two groups encountered along cliffs + grassland above them.

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June 18

Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Each group had about 15 individuals.

Two were collected (362, 363).

Alutian Tern - several fly among Arctic Terns, yet are separate from them. They seem to fly higher. White forehead, dark bill & voice clearly observed.

Bald Eagle - 2 nests - each on a sea stack & each with 2 young. I was attacked by both adults but kept them at bay ~~with~~ by raising my shot gun straight above my head & keeping it there.

Oystercatcher - 10 seen scattered in pairs along the rocky parts of the coast.

Parasitic Jaeger - one light phase bird.

Mallard - one pair & 1 ♂ in ~~small~~ ^{bay} small

Checked Rosy Finch nests 10, 16, 49, 51. Then examined the few buildings in area F (see map on May 28). No nests but saw one unbanded juvenile bird.

Returned to Makarins Point & walked ^{east} toward the Gull colony (the one so. of New Camp) looking for ~~the~~ Terns. Observations on Terns flying inland from the coast so. of the Gull colony by Dr. Johnston & inland from Makarins point by myself suggest a nesting colony could exist just north of the

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June 18

Anchutha Island, Alaska (cont.)

gull colony area. Examination from the high point se of Makarius Pt. (a spur rd ends here at some collapsed bldgs) revealed a group of circling terns in the direction of South Blanger. I headed in that general direction & examined lakes & marshes in route. An Arctic Tern colony was located on a dry hilltop & south slope — not the sort of area I'd expected at all. Nine nests were found & very likely others exist.

2 eggs/nest — $\frac{8}{\# \text{ nests}}$

3 eggs/nest — $\frac{1}{9}$

There were also several nest cups with no eggs. Nest cups were very slight depressions in the ground with a trace of nest material added. This consisted of dry lichen, grass, Empetrum, & a white hollow vegetative material (probably a lichen also). Most nests were very well camouflaged since the depression was only $\frac{1}{2}$ inch or so, & no nest material of any consequence (5-10 individual pieces of material) was present. The eggs were irregularly blotched & olive to blue green, thus matching the tundra well. Two nests contained ^{exclusively} the white nest material previously mentioned & these nests were easy to spot. The ~~g~~ terns circled high above & gave their coarse calls but never dove down upon me. The intensity of their calls did

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June 18

Arndutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

tell me when I was getting "warm", however.

Two Aleutian Terns passed over & circled briefly, giving their distinctive call, then flew on southeast. The largest number of Arctic Terns seen at one time was 16 overhead. They actively pursued Gulls flying into the vicinity of the nests & drove them from the area.

Two Parasitic Jaegers drove a Bald Eagle west toward the coast. This took place south of the Tern colony & perhaps so. & ev. of the Gull colony. Perhaps there is a Jaeger nest in that area.

Meanwhile Dr. Johnston had gone to the area north of Makarius Point where I had seen Aleutian terns in the morning. He collected two adult birds & located two nests! I visited the area a little later & located a third nest:

<u>Nest Contents</u>	<u># Nests</u>
1 egg	1
2 eggs	1
1 egg, 1 young	$\frac{1}{3}$

I saw 14 birds overhead at maximum but Dr. Johnston says he'd seen 25 during his longer sojourn there. The setting of the nests appears identical to ~~those~~ that described for the Arctic Terns: dry hill top & south slope, almost negligible nest depression & nest material, & very well camouflaged

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June 18

Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

eggs (+ young). Dr J. says there are probably nests on the north slope also judging from the positions of setting birds as he approached the area.

Small Island so. off Island of Makarous Pt.

Common Eiders - at least 80's on rocks

Cormorants - south end of island is white with cormorant feces. 8 birds could be seen.

Merganser's Nest - The fish people located a Red-breasted Merganser nest along the inlet stream to Silver Salmon Lake. It is located between ^{their} stacks #13 & 14.

Dave Nordmeyer informed us that he was unable to locate the Rock Ptarmigan nest he had told us about (+ that we couldn't find) on the inlet creek to Silver Salmon Lake. (see June 7, 8, 12).

June 19

Anchitka Island, Alaska

Examined 70 building in area G (see map under May 28) north west of Old Camp and found no active rosy finch nests. I did find 2 juvs in a quonset hut with no nest in it & also encountered juvs on the tundra near buildings on two other occasions. One old nest contained 3 rotten old eggs and another contained a dead thin young bird about 8 days old. Data for old nests is summarized in the following chart:

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June 19 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

	Quonset		Frame Bldg.
	no shelf	shelf	
No nests	 Bldg. 16	 Bldg. 34	 Bldg. 5
old nests		 22 Bldg. 13	3 Bldg. 1

Located 2 Lapland Longspur nests in area G:
 Nest 1 - 5 eggs in nest on ground in deep grass cup a few feet. in front of the entrance to a metal quonset across the road from Masonic Lodge. ♀ incubating

Nest 2 - 5 eggs in nest on ground in deep grass cup in front of a quonset but near ~~one~~ one way return road of Infantry Rd. (0.7 mi. w + 0.1 mi. n. of Nav Camp).

After lunch Dr. Johnston & I took the snow track from Bridge Creek up the creek drainage to large lakes on a flat west of Infantry Road. Parasitic Jaegers were common around the lakes & as many as 6 were seen at one time in close proximity to each other. On several occasions ~~they~~ pairs went through distraction displays on the ground suggesting nests nearby but we could not find any.

We parked the snow-track on top the cliffs above

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June 19

Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

the ocean at a point sw of the triangulation marker marked ~~103~~ ^{#103} on the US Corps of Engineers 1:25,000 topo map. I walked west along the shore & Dr. J. walked east. I waded out ^{into the ocean} beyond the pt. where we parked the snow-track to a flat rock barely exposed above the water on which there were 15 Oystercatchers. The rock was covered with empty (Freshly eaten) limpet shells & a smaller # of mussel shells (approx. 10:1, limpets:mussels). Two Arctic Terns flew over head calling. Three ♂ Harlequin Ducks flew out from the ~~ocean~~ ocean side of the rock. Eight Glaucous-winged Gulls were sitting on a nearby rock.

A pair of Mallard ducks, 2 ♂ Pintails ^{and} 10 ♂ & 2 pair of Common Teal were feeding in shallow water amid projecting rocks in the next cove west. Two pairs of Rosy Finches were seen along the cliffs between the point & the creek entering from ~~from~~ the large lakes we passed which flows past several square peaked buildings a short ways up stream.

We visited these huts later & all but one had collapsed. That one had 3 old rosy finch nests in it & one still contained an ^(cold) egg, probably of this years laying.

On the return trip we saw a pair of Greater Scaup on one large lake & 10 Red throated Loons on the

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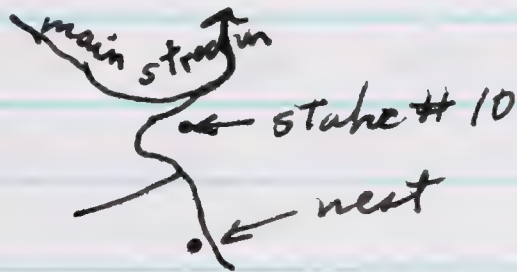
Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

largest lake. (R.T. Loon nest found on edge of pond. Nest contained 2 eggs.)

June 20 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Censused the Dry Tundra plots in the morning, concentrating on following ♀ Lapland Longspurs. Two nests were found, both off the plots:

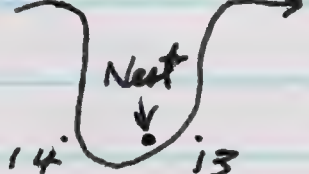
1. upstream from Silver Salmon Lake near fish stake # 10. Nest of 5 eggs, ♀ incubating



2. deep cup in Empetrum under cow parsnip plant. 3 eggs, ♀ incubating.

Noticed a pair of Rosy ~~twigs~~ Finches carrying food across the plots to one or more fledglings just outside the plots. Adult finches have been seen in this spot regularly & this strongly suggests that the nest was on the tundra & that these birds did not move to the tundra from the sea cliffs after fledging.

Checked the Red-breasted Merganser nest found by Nordmeyer (see June 18) & it contained 9 eggs & was located beside the stream leading into Silver Salmon Lake between stakes 13 & 14.



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Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Prepared specimens all afternoon.

After dinner checked rosy finch nests 3, 33, 49. Then drove to Bridge Creek to check the ^{Longspur} nest 2-1 found on June 7 & it is now empty (had 5 eggs) meaning it was destroyed. The nearby vegetation has been tramped down excessively by some two legged beast!

Checked the hagland Longspur nest opposite the Masonic Club & it contained 5 warm eggs at 8:10 PM.

Drove about exploring and located a Rock Sandpiper with 2 or more ^{fledged} young. Very cute little birds. They crouched & remained stationary while the female performed a broken wing act & scuttled away from me rapidly several times trying to lead me away. In the process I found a ^{Longspur} ♀ on a nest with 4 eggs in a deep cup under a cow parsnip at 9:28 PM. ^{Lined with Ptarmigan feathers} It appears that they choose sites under parsnip rather regularly (at least 3 of four nests out of 11 are so located).

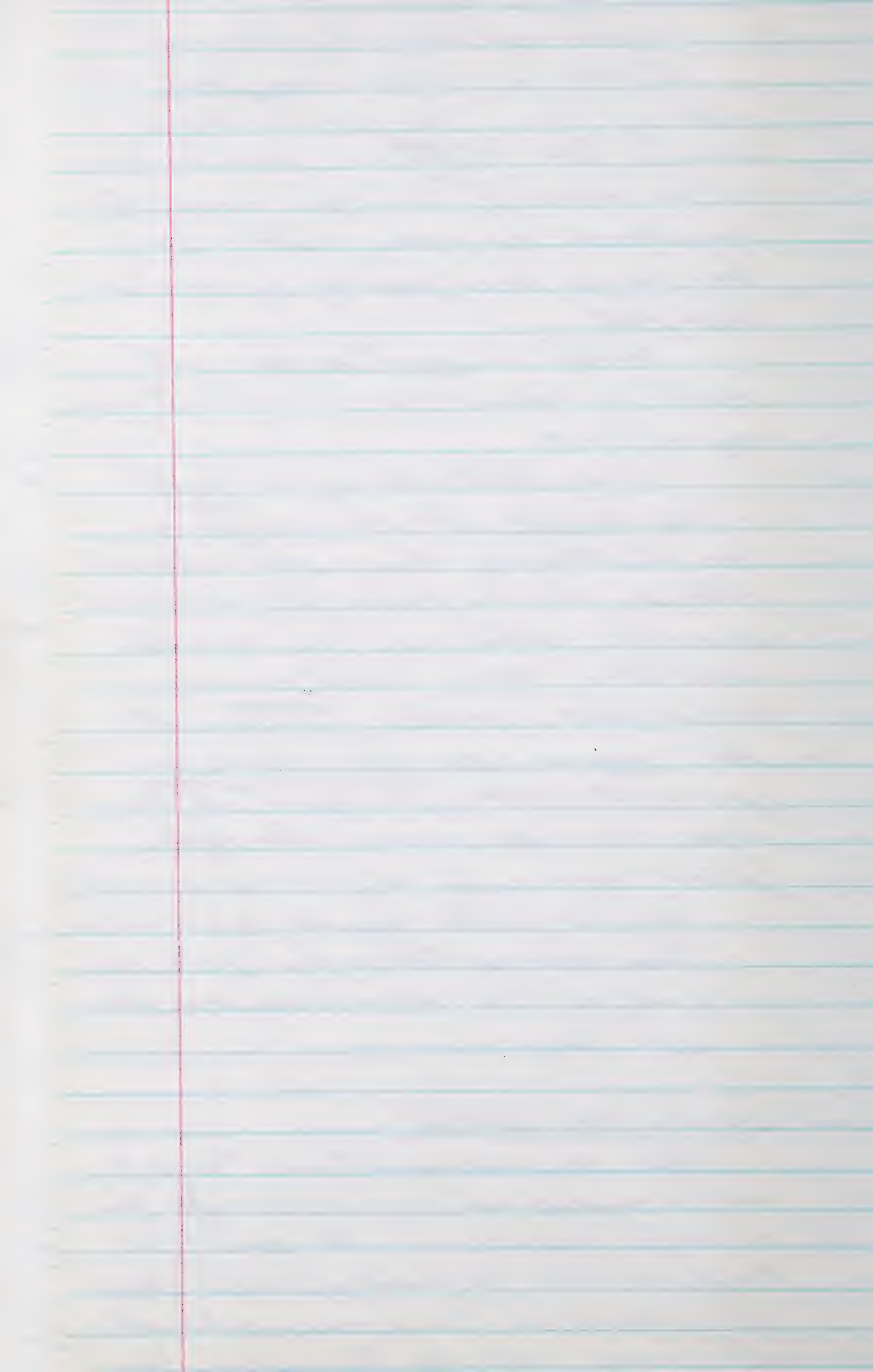
Prepared another specimen & hit the sack.

[Dave Nordmeyer told us of a Greater Scaup nest on Silver Salmon Creek near stake 11. 8 Eggs.

June 21

Anchutka Island, Alaska

Update. Make minor repairs on truck. Then out to visit the Longspur nest I found last night. The ♀ was off (perhaps due to the approach of the truck) at 10:45 AM but returned at 10:58 AM. While off the nest she fed on the ground near the nest with the male. He then flew off, however, to chase



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Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

other males away. It appears that there are 2 other ♂s that keep trying to reach the ♀. Her mate is constantly on the move chasing them away. Most of the feeding & chase activities took place within 50 ft of the nest. Males displaying ^{high} over the nest were generally ignored.

The Rock Sandpiper seen last night was on the dirt road with at least 2 young. As before, she went through vigorous displays to distract me from the young.

Back to Longspur nest:

♀ off nest to feed at 11:16 AM. Again she remains close to nest & is accompanied by the ♂ during most of ~~the~~ the time. She returned to the nest via a longer flight to the immediate vicinity of the nest & then several shorter ones (plus short walks). The male flew to a lupine above the nest & sang just as she entered at 11:27 AM.

Spent a good part of the afternoon in the White House attending to matters of red tape.

Checked the Masonic Longspur nest at 5:30 PM - 5 warm eggs, ♀ off nest.

Began checking buildings in the area west of area G (see map under May 28) & north of Cleverger Lake for Rosy Finch nests.

Checked 15 bldgs & found 3 old nests. One was on a shelf in an underground building. Data for this area will be summarized when the census is completed.

In the evening John Palmer (fireman) reported that a nestling rosy finch had been found in the old Officers Club by another fireman and was brought in. Also a dead one was on the floor. I returned to

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June 21

Amukitha Island, Alaska (cont.)

The live bird, ^{to nest 37} and pickled the dead one (#364). Two live birds were still in the nest or with the returned bird there are now 3.

June 22

Amukitha Island, Alaska (cont.)

Wet Tundra plot census

Located 4 Lapland Longspur nests:

(3-1) 4 eggs in deep cup in grass in depression (walkway) to a quonset hut near Grauman Lake. Nest cup points up. ♀ incubating. We marked the location with a leaning pipe ^{whose top} ~~which~~ is only 3 ft from the nest.

(3-4) 5 eggs in deep cup pointing up, located on higher ground ne. of the plots and is nearest to plot stake 3/5. The nest is marked by a red ~~ty~~ tipped stake.

(3-2) 5 eggs } found by Dr. Johnston.

(3-3) 4 eggs }

Dr. Johnston also located a Common Teal nest with 1 egg & an incubating ♀ near our plots. It was located in a short tunnel ~~under~~ under a clump of

^{grass.}
Grauman Lake census (see table)
Makarua Bay

Common Eiders - 9 ♂, 6 ♀

Harlequin Duck - 75 in tight cluster in middle of bay.

Tin Lake -

Red-throated Loon - 1

Pintail - 3 (sex?) Flush from lake.

Lapland Longspur - nest of 5 eggs facing up, containing Ptarmigan feathers in 10

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June 22

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

clump of Elymus grass on road side.
♀ incubating.

Scaup Nest on small lake near Tin Lake
(see June 9) - 10 eggs covered with down

Aleutian Tern colony revisited (see
June 18)

Nest contents
June 18 June 22

1.	1 egg	1 egg	} new nests this trip.
2.	2 egg	empty, ^{broken} egg nearby	
3.	1 egg, 1 young	empty	
4.	1 egg, 1 young	1 egg, 1 young	
5.		2 eggs	

Longspur Nest near Aleutian Tern
colony.

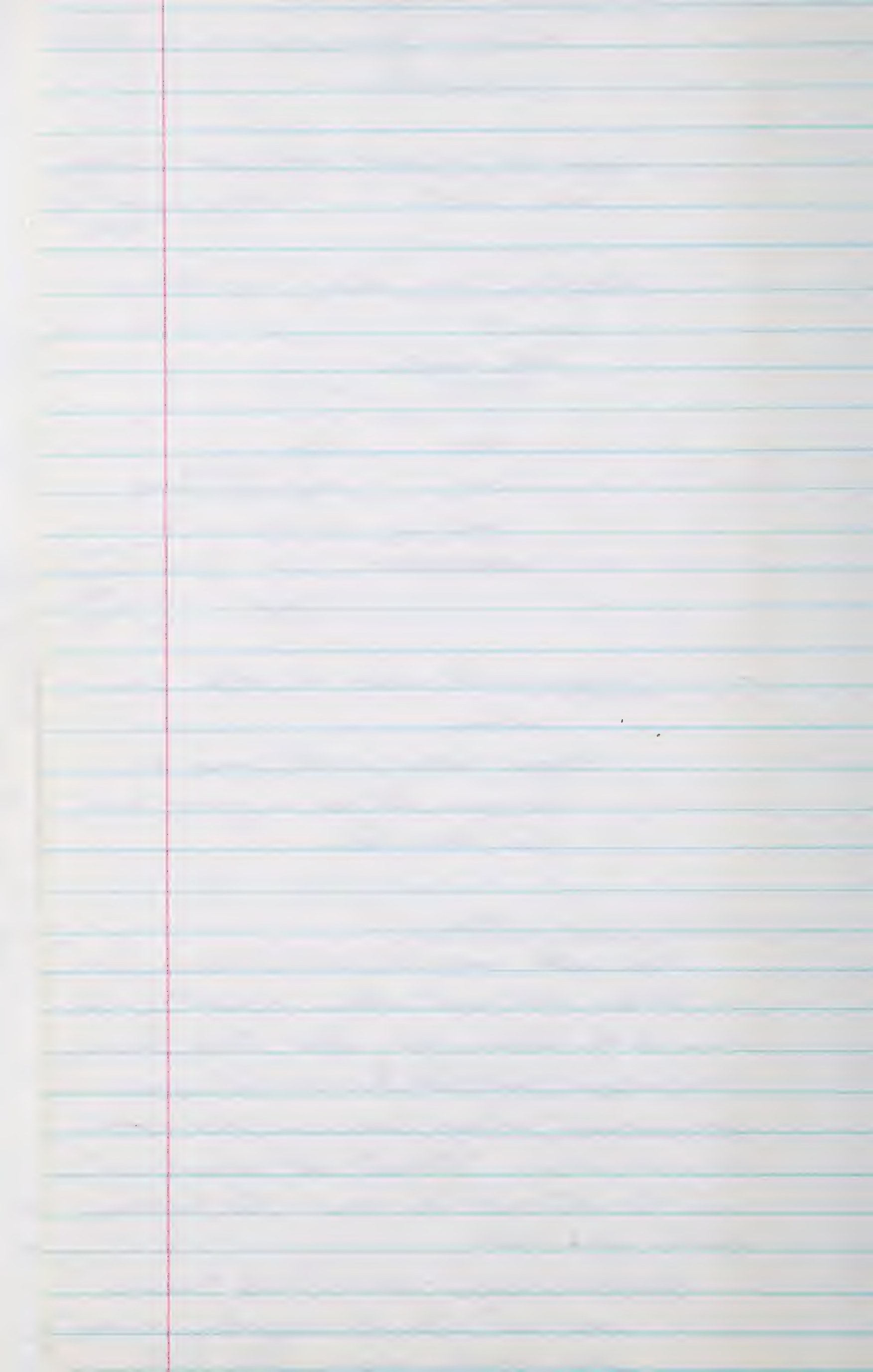
4 eggs facing north (approx, no
compass with me) in grassy bank
of a large hole.

June 23 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Slept until noon, but made lunch on time!

Drove west past site C & hiked $\frac{1}{2}$ mile
or so to the Bering Sea where Christy Turner
(archeologist) had told us he had seen a
cormorant colony (location is 0.6 mi w of 1.5
mi. n. of site C). A rock bluff extends out
into the water at this point. The following
species were seen:

Peregrine Falcon - pair flying & calling
over head strongly suggesting a nest
was present among the cliffs.



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June 23

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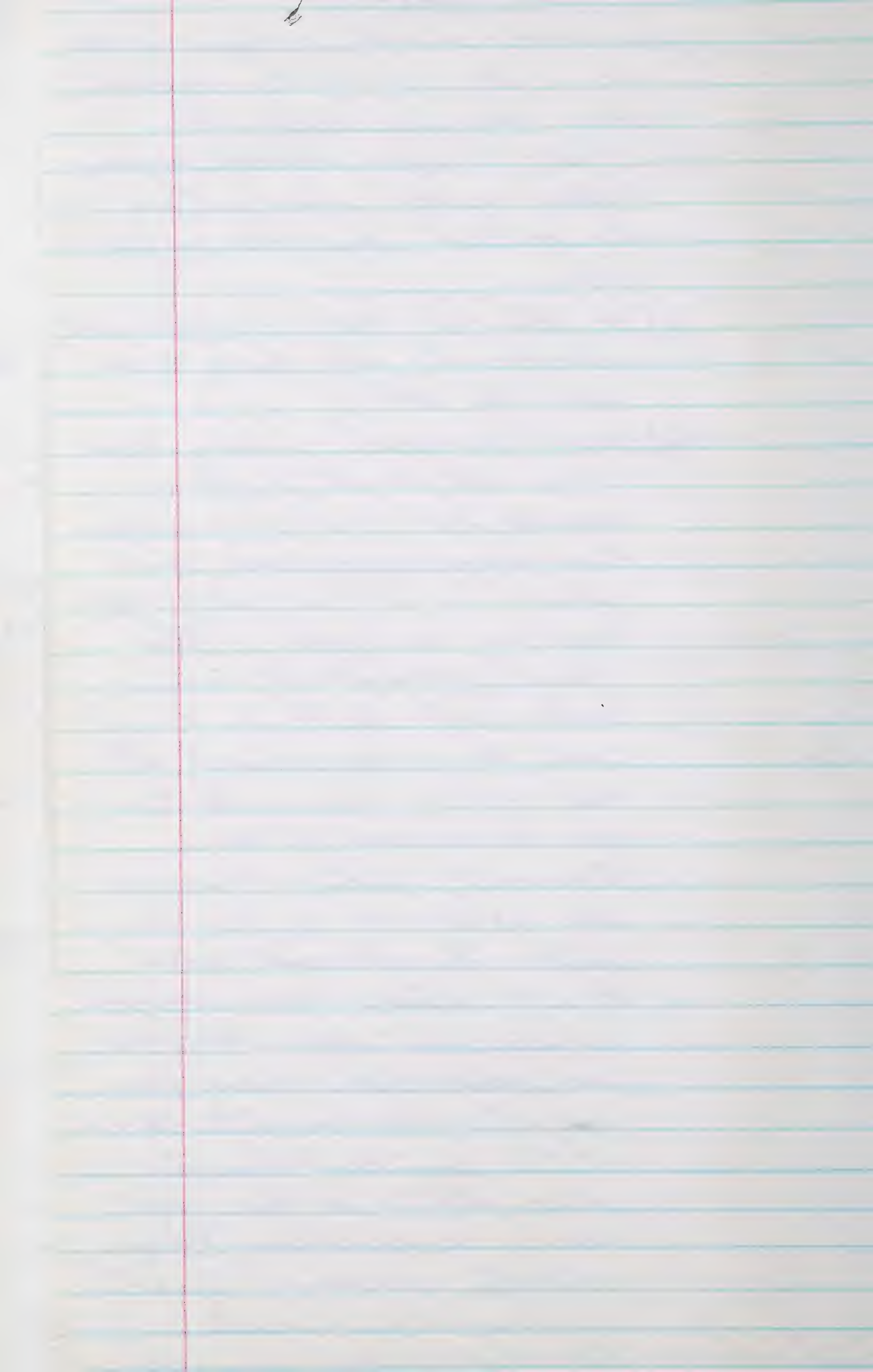
Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Winter Wren - at least 2 singing males, one on either side of the cormorant colony along the coastal cliffs.

Rosy Finch - one pair collected, a young fledgling escaped capture by flying to a protected ledge above on the cliffs.

Tufted Puffin - at least one seen (several observations of 1 bird flying in & out of the cliffs).

Red-Faced Cormorant - probably at least 70 seen but difficult to get an accurate head count since birds are coming & going and some parts of the cliff are out of sight from any one point. This species predominates at this location, unlike Kirilof Pt. & Kirilof Islets. On a near section of cliff that could be seen clearly there were 33 red-faced & 5 Pelagic Cormorants. Nests in this area were 30 to 60 ft. up from the water. The outermost section of cliff contained even more nests & individuals & again red-faced birds predominated. However there was a tunnel through the bluff at the juncture of the outer & inner cliffs & in this pocket was a concentration of Pelagic Cormorants numbering 13 nests & a larger # of individuals. Interestingly enough nests were



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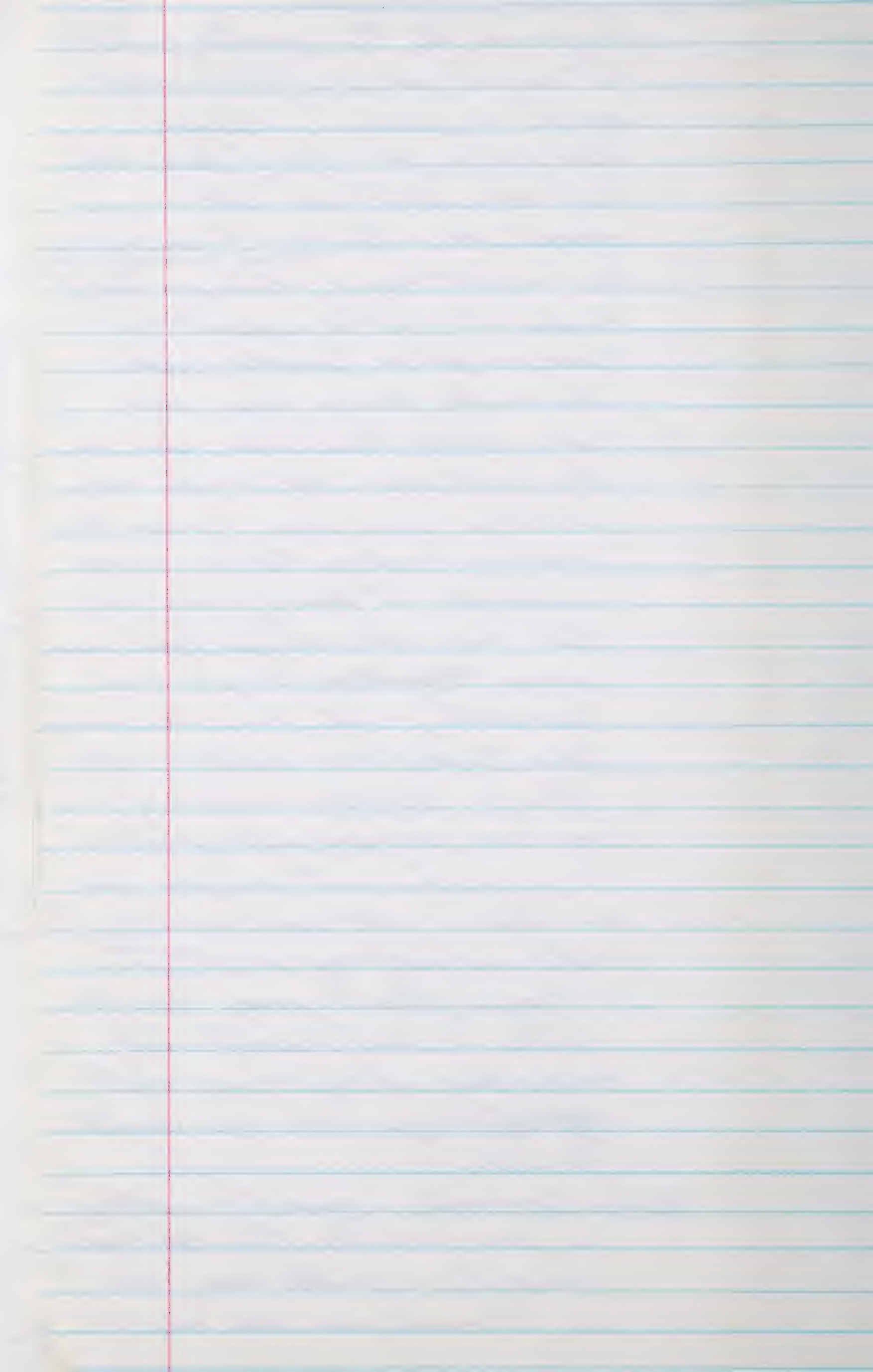
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Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

also found ~~at~~ the opposite end of the tunnel (east side of bluff). Nests were of both species I believe.

There are a few birds of large body & bill size which have little or no apparent red on the face & have only the faintest trace of white ^{+ lack the crests on the head} on the flanks. At first it appeared that these might be Double-crested Cormorants. However since closer looks revealed these birds mated to others with more red or with more white in some cases & since the brightness of red on the face varies considerably, it seemed more likely that these birds were ^{the} Red-Faced species, perhaps ~~some~~ 1st year birds ("sub.adults") - but they were nesting. They tended to be mated to birds of similar coloration. Several of these were seen carrying nesting material to a specific nest, as was also on distinct red-faced individual. Nests contained eggs, small, ^{naked} young, or large feathered young. Usually clutches of 3 to 4. Several dead ~~individuals~~ nestlings & one adult ~~bird~~ ^{Pelagic} were seen beneath the nests.

Pelagic Cormorant - present & nesting in lesser numbers than red-faced cormorants as noted above. Nests in the tunnel area were only 10 ft



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Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

above the water level in some cases & were easily reachable.

Common Eider - 2 ♂ seen on the shore of the bluff on the west side. Four ♂ & 3 or 4 ♀'s were seen on offshore rocks just east of the bluff.

Glaucous-winged Gull - 2 nests were found in grass topping a large rock directly beneath the cormorant colony. One contained 1 cold egg, the other contained nothing.

Two young of differing size (perhaps differing one or two days in age, but each of the order of a week old) were hiding in a hole in the turf - ostrich-style.

June 24 Anchutka Island, Alaska

Riparian Meadow plots

Rock Ptarmigan - one pair Foraging in dry grass

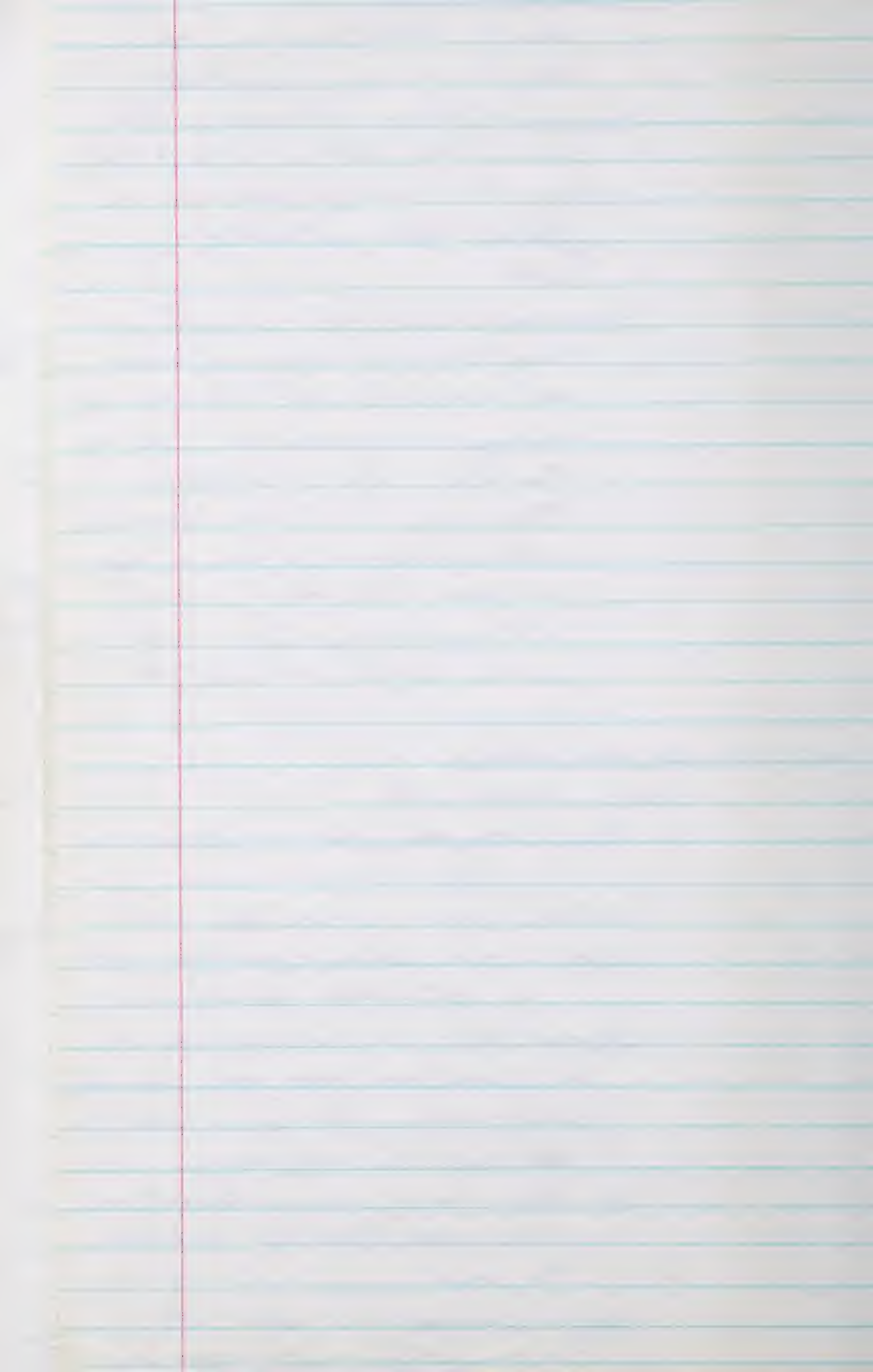
Mallard - pair on creek above road

Pintail - ♀ incubating 4 eggs (see June 14) in nest on Bridge Creek above road.

Common Teal - ♀ & 6 or more young in Bridge Creek above road. Seen first near junction of the 2 main Forks, then later near the road crossing.

Rosy Finch - several seen on the east side of the creek flying high to & from the coast.

Lapland Longspur - 2 new nests
(2-3) ♀ incubating nest of 4 eggs in



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Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

deep cup which faces up. Nest located under a single flower (+ one bud) of Marsh Marigold 13 steps west $\frac{1}{2}$ of stake $\frac{1}{2}$ at the edge of the tall green grass lining the creek drainage.

(2-4) ♀ incubating 5 eggs in a deep cup facing up under a cow parsonia plant. Nest lined with ptarmigan feathers.

Nest located 25 steps east of stake $\frac{4}{11}$

(2-1) - abandoned & empty (see A pair were noted foraging up & down the slope in an area which includes this nest site. Perhaps it is the same pair. Three other males accompanied the pair & kept the ♂ busy chasing them. Often they would feed as close as 3 ft away from the ♂ or ♀ before he would give chase. The ♀ could easily be located by looking for the center of this male activity. Once it appeared that the pair copulated (one upon the other & considerable fluttering) but grass obscured the view.

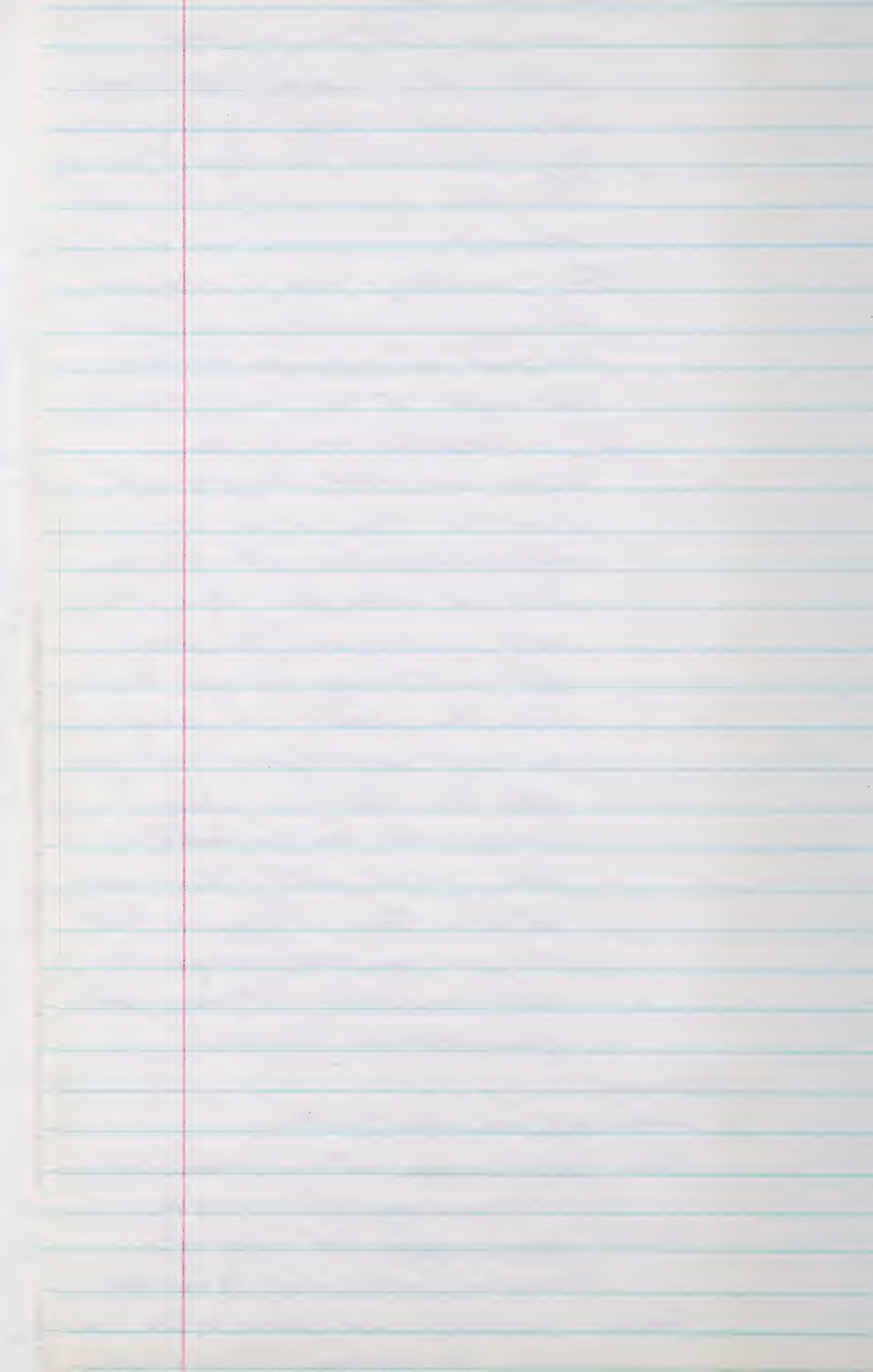
Afternoon

Check Rosy Finch nests 33 & 49.

Check Lapland Longspur nest near Masonic Lodge.
5 warm eggs, ♀ off. 2:35 PM.

Checked Lapland Longspur nest 1 mile n. of
Cheney Lake (see June 20) - 4 warm eggs.

Checked Snow Bunting nest found by Dr. D.W.
Johnston this morning. The nest is in



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Admiralty Island, Alaska (cont.).

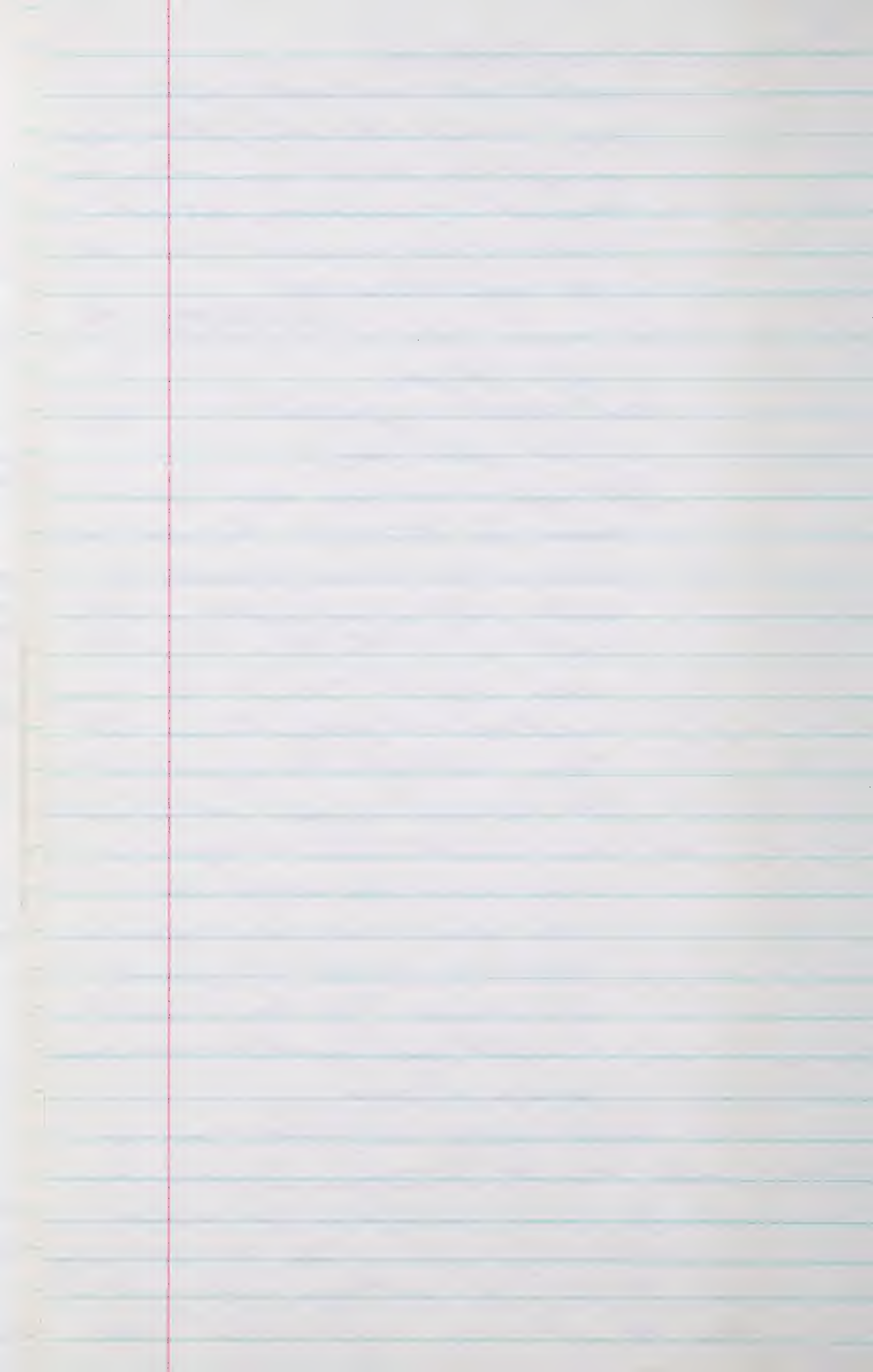
woodpile under some boards, contains 4 eggs & is lined with white feathers. Eggs are light blue with red-brown spots on the large end. ♀ incubating. Nest located beside dirt road connecting Infantry Rd with upland tundra plots.

Set marker stakes at ^{Lapland Longspur nests} 2-3 & 2-4. ♀'s off in each case.

Check Lapland Longspur nest 2-2. Empty! (had newborn young).

Bald Eagle - two flying above Riparian Meadow plots at 3:45 PM. An adult was diving at an Imm. & chasing it about. Half the time the dive would be craded but at other times the adult would extend its talons & the Imm. would roll 180° over in the air with talons outstretched to defend itself! On one such occasion over the road they hooked talons & spun a wide circle downward, but broke when a car was approaching (before they reached the ground). The Imm. then flew inland & the adult back toward the sea from whence it came.

checked buildings west of area G (see map under May 28) for rosy finch nests. There are few frame buildings in this area but a good density of quonset huts. There were many old nests but none with eggs or young in them. One old nest was in an old building located underground with a stairway leading down into



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June 24

Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

it. The table below summarizes all bldgs & nests found in this area on June 21 & 24 :

	Quonset		Frame Bldg
	shelves	no shelves	
No Nests	 bldg 31	 bldg 19	1
Old Nests	 222 bldg 18		3 1 bldg 2

June 25

Anchitka Island, Alaska

Wet Tundra plots - spent morning censusing Longspurs & trying to locate new nests.

Nest 3-1 is ~~now~~ empty (destroyed). The other 3 nests remained the same as on June 22 (which see). Two new nests were found:

(3-5) - 5 eggs - see Dr. Johnston's notes.

(3-6) - 4 ~~egg~~ young in nest in center of Snow-track ruts. a deep cup in grass under Angelica. Nest Facing north. Nest lined with white feathers. Location is no. of stake 2-2, just off our plots & near Grauman Lake.

Common Loon - 2 in breeding plumage on Grauman Lake.

In the afternoon we escorted Bob Wood (Johns Hopkins Univ.) around the east end of the island.

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June 25

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

He arrived this noon via Reeve Aleutian Airlines
Charter Flight & will work with us on Longspurs, as
well as starting some work on Jaegers.

Tin Lake Longspur nest

5 warm eggs - 3 PM

Tin Lake CensusRed-throated Loon - 1Greater Scaup nest near Tin Lake (see June 9)

♀ was incubating eggs - none hatched.

Kirilof Point Gull nests (see June 3, 5, 9, 11, 15)

KP1 1 egg out of nest

KP2 empty

KP3 2 warm eggs.

KP4 1 empty egg shell

KP5 empty - 2 dead large young under
box 10 feet away (work of a
rat?).

KP6 (New Nest) - 3 warm eggs

located across entrance to gun
emplacement from nest KP3.

Kirilof Point Longspur Nests

KP3 (New Nest) - 4 eggs in nest in grass at
end of a quonset set into the hill. White
feathers lining nest. Nest east facing.

KP2 (nest found by Dr. Johnston on June 22)
5 eggs, cup in grass near gun emplace-

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June 25

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

went overlooking Kiriłof Harbor.

Horned Puffins - perhaps 20 in water or flying to & from small islets (mostly bare rock) west of ~~the~~ Kiriłof Islets & north of Kiriłof Point. Tufted Puffins were floating in even larger numbers (50+) further off shore beyond the Horned Puffins. Horned Puffins were also seen on the west side of the point in good numbers (30±). This was the most we've seen at any one time.

Charlie Cove

Dr. Johnston hiked SW toward the Peregrine Falcon & Bald Eagle nest, while Bob Wood & I walked in the opposite direction to the Cormorant Colony & beyond. Before descending the cliffs we all could see & hear the falcons screaming & the eagle nest which appeared to contain 1 (or more) young. Several times the Falcon dove upon the soaring eagle & the latter rolled over & extended its talons up & to the side. Also many Common Eiders could be seen along the shore: 20 ♂, 9 ♀ plus 1 ♀ with 5 young. Later Dr. Johnston found 2 Eider nests with 3 & 5 eggs & I found another with 6 eggs, all

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R.E. Johnson

June 25 Anchitha Island, Alaska (cont.)

were in Elymus grass. Mine was located directly above the cormorant colony 50 ft above the water. The ♀ was incubating. There were 3 ♂ Mallards near to shore in the cove. Three adult Rosy Finches were seen flying back & forth & one was collected (#367). Thirty four Harlequin Ducks were in 2 tight groups in one cove & slowly swam out as we approached the area.

Charlie Cove Cormorant colony

28+ nests were seen & contents of 17 of these could be seen either from a rock top below or from the Elymus crested cliff top above. These contained:

1 egg - 1 nest
 3 eggs - 8 nests
 4 eggs - 6 nests
 young - 2 nests
 17

All birds seen were Pelagic Cormorants but one, ^{a red-face,} which flew out from the cliff when I got close. I do not know if it had a nest.

Mason Lake Census

30 ♂ Teal

Pump House Lake Census - 8 PM

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June 25

Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)Pumphouse LakeNorthern Phalarope - 3 (1 ♀ + 2 probably ♂)Rock Sandpiper - pair + 2 large youngGreater Scaup - pair + 8yCommon Teal - 6 ♂Long Lake across rd from pumphouse on Pumphouse L.Greater Scaup - 2 ♂ plus pair + 5 youngCommon Teal - 1 ♂Mallard - 1 pair

Collected 3 ad (2 ♂ + 1 ♀) + 2 young

Rock Finches on south shore of lake.
(#s 369-373)Observations at Longspur nest (3-6) at

midday in the wet tundra area. I watched this nest immediately after finding it for about an hour & recorded the times the ♀ came & went from the nest. The number of trips to the nest impressed me as unusually large for that length of time, but the bird didn't go far (never over 150 ft & usually only 60 ft) to feed so that quick trips were feasible. I could not see well enough (I was 100 yds away) to tell if feed was carried (visibly) in the bill & if fecal sacs were removed in the beak. The bird spent longer feeding the young (2.6 minutes/trip) than collecting food for them.

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June 25 Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Longspur nest 3-6

Arrival at Nest	Departure From Nest	Time away from nest feeding	Time at Nest (minutes)
	Flushed by me 11:40 AM	12	
11:50		(10)	
	11:56	1	(6)
11:59		3	
	12:00 noon		1
12:02 PM		2	
	12:05		3
12:08		3	
	12:12		4
12:13		1	
	12:14		1
12:15		1	
	12:18		3
12:21		3	
	12:23		2
12:25		2	
	12:29		4
12:30		1	
	12:32		2
12:33		1	
	12:36		3

17 min

23 min

$$\frac{17}{9} = 1.9 \text{ min/trip}$$

$$\frac{23}{9} = 2.6 \text{ min/trip}$$

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K.E. Johnson
1968

June 25

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

(1.9 min. trip). The first two intervals (see table) were excluded since they were longer than the rest & immediately followed my visit to the nest. The male never accompanied her to the nest but was usually singing somewhere in the vicinity of where the ♀ foraged. I did not determine if she always selected to forage in a location near the male, but this could easily be determined.

June 26

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Bob, Dave & I took the Boston Whaler out from Constantine Harbor, ^{north} to Bat Island. Cliffs ring the island except the seaward side & the top is covered with ^{tall} Elymus grass. No birds were seen in the central part of the Elymus top, but Puffin burrows ring the edges of the Elymus at the cliff tops. However it was not always possible to tell rat from puffin burrows. On two different occasions a puffin was seen flying from ~~the~~ a burrow. When we 1st arrived many puffins were flying wide circles from the cliffs out over the sea & back. These departed while ^{we} were present but returned as we left. All were Tufted Puffins. A dead baby sea otter was found at one burrow entrance. It was chewed in half suggesting it was eaten by rats. At another was the synsacrum of some bird of puffin size.

Journal

R.E. Johnson,
1968June 26 Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

A few cormorants were seen flying near the cliffs on the west side when we 1st arrived but not thereafter. One ♀ Lapland Longspur was seen on the Elymus area that slopes toward the water on the north end of the island. An ^{old} eyrie was found on top a promontory over the west cliffs but it was apparently quite old. An egg (dull white, 5.2×7.3 mm, ovate) was buried 2 or 3 inches down within it and a humerus & a portion of body skeleton of a cormorant sized bird were found among the old nest material. The egg may have belonged to a Puffin, but certainly the nest did not. Glaucous-winged Gull nests (approx. 10) were found on the east & north sides of the island where the cliffs did not extend all the way straight down into the ocean but rather tapered off to form rocky ridges, ledges, etc. on which nests could be placed. Nests were in spots where at least some vegetation was found, but this was usually scant & patchy making nest locations rather conspicuous. Most nests were empty & young were often hiding nearby, but twice nests contained 3 eggs (one with 1 pipped, another with 2 pipped).

On the boat trip back to the harbor we stopped to collect Horned (3) & Tufted Puffins (5).

Journal

R. E. Johnson
1968June 26 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Longspur Nest 3-6

Arrival at Nest	Departure From Nest	Time away from nest - feeding	Time at nest (min.)
	4:11 PM	3	
4:14 PM			
	4:14 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
4:20			
	4:26	4	6
4:30			
	4:31	2	1
4:33			
	4:33 $\frac{1}{2}$	3	$\frac{1}{2}$
4:36 $\frac{1}{2}$			
	4:38	1	1 $\frac{1}{2}$
4:39			
	4:46	4	7
4:50			
	4:51	3	1
4:54			
	4:54 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
4:57			
	5:00	10	3
5:10			
	5:13	2	3
5:15			
	5:17	3	2
5:20			
	5:22		2

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June 26 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

collected by Dr. V. from large flocks sitting on the water $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or less off shore. Tufted Puffins outnumbered Horned Puffins by at least 5 to 1. The 2 species mixed very little, flocks usually being pure species groups. One ♀ Tufted Puffin contained a collapsed follicle indicating she had laid already, but the other birds showed no indication of being reproductively active now or in the recent past.

In the afternoon I drove to the Wet Tundra plots & again watched the ~~fledging~~ female Lapland Longspur at nest 3-6 to determine feeding rate (trips of ♀ to nest to feed young). I watched ^{from the same direction but} from slightly further away than on the preceeding day.

Longspur Nest 3-6

Arrival at Nest	Departure from Nest	Time away from nest Feeding	Time at nest (min.)
	My arrival 3:38 PM	(8)	
3:46 PM	3:46 $\frac{1}{2}$		
	3:46 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3:49			
	3:49 $\frac{1}{2}$	4 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
3:54			
	3:54 $\frac{1}{2}$	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	$\frac{1}{2}$
4:01			
	4:03	3 $\frac{1}{2}$	2
4:06 $\frac{1}{2}$			

Journal

R.E. Johnson
1968June 27 Anchutka Island, Alaska

day. Rained slowed down in afternoon but continued through night.

June 28 Anchutka Island, Alaska

Rain continues. Spent most of day in lab working on specimens, notes & records.

June 29 Anchutka Island, Alaska

Rain continues all day. Spent most of day in lab working on specimens. Also collected 3 Rosy Finches near camp. One was a female and it was in the process of laying (3 collapsed follicles, one egg in uterus). The brood patch was not fully edematized, but was advanced over some I have seen in the past 2 weeks. This bird is the first indication of a second wave of nesting. A female was collected on June 25 that had slightly enlarged follicles (2mm) instead of the small (<1mm) size that most ♀'s have had since the first nesting wave. Today a pair with well developed fledged young were seen copulating on the roof of the bldg which contained nest 28. This is probably the same pair that nested here before. Because of the rain I couldn't see well enough to see color bands on the legs of the juvenile birds. These three records constitute the 1st evidence for second nesting found this season.

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1968

June 26

Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

The results of this afternoon observation period differ from those in the morning yesterday. The time feeding away from the nest was increased from 1.9 to 3.75 minutes & the time at the nest was decreased from 2.6 min. to 2.0 min per nest visit. Perhaps there are differences that occur regularly according to the time of day.

Grauman Lake CensusCommon Loon - 2Greater Scaup - 9 ♂Common Teal - 1 ♂Mallard - 1 pairPond near Longshot turnoffCommon Teal - 2 ♀ with 1 or more young each; 1 ♂.Mallard - 1 ♀ + young.

June 27

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Dr. Johnston censused the Dry tundra plots while Bob & I censused the Riparian plots. Rain made it a wet & unproductive morning. No new nests were found.

4 dark phase Parasitic Jaegers were seen flying over the Riparian plots. Very few ♀ Lapland Longspurs were seen, suggesting they were on nests sitting tight during the rain.

Prepared bird skins & skeletons remainder of

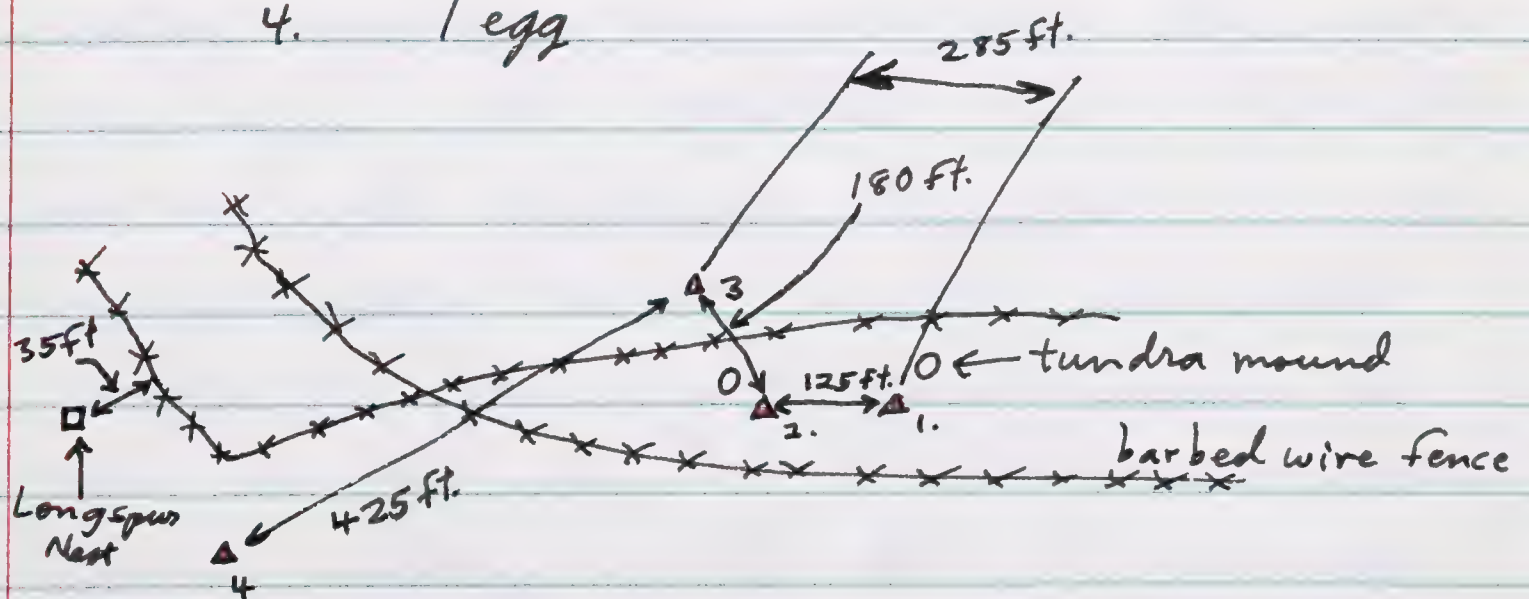
Journal

R.E. Johnson
1968June 30 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Slept in until 9:30 AM this drippy Sunday morning, then up to do some work in the lab. The rain stopped, so after lunch Bob, Dave & I visited the Rifle Range area to try to locate a Rock Sandpiper nest with 2 eggs and an Alutian Tern colony we were told about by skip ^(Richard) Wallen. We found ~~the~~ four Alutian Tern nests & there were certainly more judging from the number of terns flying high overhead & calling. The nesting area dry tundra with Lichen, Carex, & Angelica being the most conspicuous ^{plant} species.

Alutian Tern nests:

1. 1 egg pipped, 1 young (2 days old)
2. 1 hatched egg with wet young nearly free of egg., 1 egg.
3. 2 eggs.
4. 1 egg



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Alutian Terns fly very high (compared to Arctic Terns) over the nest area & give their characteristic high pitched sandpiper-like notes while their nest area is being trespassed by people. They do not dive on the intruder. However they attack & chase Gulls which fly through the area.

One Lapland Longspur nest was also located. ~~It~~ It faced the ocean (sw?) and contained 5 very small young. The female was on the nest.

A Rock Sandpiper near the longspur nest was quite disturbed at my presence but I couldn't find its nest. * see end of account

Dave & Bob visited the beach area while I drove west beyond all the drill sites & over the 1st 900+ ft. peak & down to the creek valley separating this peak from the rest of the range. The elevation of the creek crossing is 300 ft. A ♀ Lapland Longspur was seen on the meadow here & a close look ~~search~~ revealed the first White Heather (Cassiope sp.) I've seen on the island. I drove back ~~west~~ east again partway up the hill I'd descended & parked & hiked se up side creek drainages to the ridge top & then north to the top of the highest mtn. Vegetation in this area is very

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Arachukta Island, Alaska

unlike that on the east end of the island. There is no thick spongy cushion here. Instead there are rocky outcrops, bare soil in patches, & thin layers of Empetrum in large patches on slopes. Along the creeks there is a rich green layer of vegetation, but it is no thick & spongy. Species of plants include Golden Thread (Coptis trifoliata), Angelica, Butterscup, & a Pink Saxifrage. Several Rock Sandpipers were seen along the creek bottom & adjacent meadows. These often followed me complaining as if a nest was near. Lapland Longspurs sang & feed in the vicinity of the meadows & sometimes up into the rocky areas upslope. Rock Ptarmigan droppings (woody, old) were everywhere indicating they probably use the area in winter.

In the rocky areas I encountered one Rosy Finch which I collected. ^{#383} This was 1.1 miles from the coast. Perhaps a few finches nest in the mountainous part of the island?

Snow Buntings were common and I found 2 nests, both on the ground under rocks.

Each nest cup was set ^{well} beneath ground level & was lined with white feathers. The nests were 460 ft apart and were out of sight of each other. One nest contained 4 large young & the other contained 3 medium sized young. The ♀ feed

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June 30

Anchutka Island, Alaska

young in the 1st nest several times (at least 3 times) & it appeared the ♂ feed them once but I couldn't actually see him carrying food or putting it in the mouths of the young. Food was seen in her bill twice. The ♀ hunted food up to 200 ft away whereas the male stayed within 50 ft ^{of the nest} & chirped complaint notes, probably due to my prior visit to the immediate vicinity & to my continued presence 100 yds away. The would sometimes chirp the same notes & act concerned, but more often she fed on the meadow. Chirps were a well spaced series of 3 or 4 at one pitch followed by one of a lower pitch [- - -]. The male ^{vigorously} chased a ♂ Lapland Longspur from the nest area & make a brief flight at a Rosy Finch which ignored it! The male also chased one or two other ♂ Buntings several times. At the other nest site it was the ♀ that did most of the chirping & she fed the young twice. The male was nearby & chirped once or twice, but mostly was out of the nest vicinity & unseen by me.

* Also found a dead ♂ Lapland Longspur ^{at Rifle Range} with extra long "spurs". Will prepare this as a skin. Found a long narrow bird skull ($2\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{13}{16}$ ") with prominent salt glands in a Gull pellet. Feathers remaining on forehead are long & black.

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July 1

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Rainy again & fairly low fog. Spent early morning checking on air transportation to Unimak & Cold Bay. Then Dave & Bob checked some Longspur nests while I checked area A & ~~the~~ an ~~adjacent~~ adjacent part B for Rong Finch re-nesting. The bldg which contained nest 23⁵³ earlier in the season also had an old nest on the rafters. This nest was empty earlier but now contains 3 cool eggs! Perhaps a re-nest of the pair that nested in the bldg earlier.

Three adult Rong Finches & 1 ♂ Lapland Longspurs were seen immediately adjacent to or on the quonset formerly containing Rong Finch nest 24. There was no indication of any new nesting inside this building. Three adults were seen near the long frame building in the south corner of area A (Jct. with areas B & C) & they acted particularly disturbed when I explored the inside of the building. The building contains one old nest but I couldn't find any active ones. The birds flew across the road into area C when I left the bldg. This bldg had not contained a nest earlier this season.

In the afternoon ~~we~~ we drove to the Riparian & Wet Tundra plots to check the Longspur nests & to locate new ones. These data are summarized on the nest cards.

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July 1

Amudutha Island, Alaska

One new Lopland Longspur nest, ^(4 eggs) was found on the riparian plot area by Bob & Dave. Another was found as we were driving west of the plots, where a ♀ flushed from a ^{grassy} roadcut. The nest contained 4 young of good size. Otherwise, the day was a bit slow & damp (Foggy & mist clouding the glasses, etc.).

Grauman Lake Census - see Table.

July 2

Amudutha Island, Alaska

Bob & I divided the plot censusing & Longspur nest checking between us. I will census the Riparian & Wet Tundra plots plus checking additional Longspur nests at Rifle Range & a few other locations. We will check these each morning routinely.

Grauman Lake Census

Greater Scaup - pair + 3 young; 9 or

Riparian Plots

new Lopland Longspur nest (# 2-7) in a creek bank & facing NW. Contains 5 large young. Dominant vegetation: Empetrum, grass, fern.

at 1 PM

Dave left, via Reeve Aleutian Airways charter for Anchorage; Seattle (& Florida).

Collected 3 Rosy Finches (# 384-386) near the junction of Infantry Rd & Clerenger Rd at 2:05 PM. A fourth bird escape collection. These were feeding &

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July 2

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Flying together. Reproductive condition suggests they are breeding birds (but without nests at the moment I'd guess). The one ♀ had small but growing Ovary.

Checked the Aleutian Tern colony near Rifle Range (see June 30). [3 Nests were found by Wallen on June 26 but we do not know that we have located his same nests]. Colony is $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the coast. We saw 20 or so birds ~~just~~ 2 days ago, Wallen estimated 45. Today there appeared to be 20 birds. An occasional Arctic Tern was among them (2:25 PM)

Nest 1 empty

2. 1 egg

3. 2 eggs

4. 1 egg.

I collected one Aleutian Tern (♂ with brood patches), one Arctic Tern, & 4 Lapland Longspurs (2♂, 2♀) for flat skins for Williamson.

Checked roxy finch nest (52). The female was incubating 4 eggs, one more than the nest contained yesterday when the ♀ was absent & eggs were cool.

Skinned birds the rest of day.

July 3

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Checked Longspur nests on Riparian, Wet Tundra + Rifle Range areas & Censused Grauman Lake (see

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July 3

Anchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)
Table).

Watch Lapland Longspur nest 3-6 on the wet tundra plots for about an hour (see below). The female did all the Feeding of the young as before. Time spent at the nest was greatly decreased, averaging about 8 seconds per visit (range 4 - 10 seconds). For this reason only arrival times were recorded:

2:07 PM I arrive	2:40 $\frac{1}{2}$
2:12	2:42 removes fecal sac
2:15	2:46 $\frac{1}{2}$ removes fecal sac
2:20 removes white fecal sac	2:49
2:22 $\frac{1}{2}$	2:51
2:24 $\frac{1}{2}$ removes fecal sac	2:59
2:27	3:01
2:28	3:02
2:29	3:03 $\frac{1}{2}$
2:32	3:04 $\frac{1}{2}$
2:36	3:06 $\frac{1}{2}$
2:37	3:09
2:39	

There were 23 visits in 57 minutes (not counting the last visit, so that there equal numbers of visits & intervals between them) or the visits were spaced 2.48 minutes apart on the average. Thus trips were made very rapidly & over a very short distance. I saw the female fly from the nest with a white fecal sac in her bill on four occasions

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1968July 3 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

but she may have removed them more often. Flights ^{directed} away from me when leaving the nest would not allow observation of the fecal sac & about $\frac{1}{3}$ of the flights were in that direction. In the four cases observed she flew away with her load and landed with it, rather than dropping it while in flight, a ~~poor~~ procedure common to rosy finches.

I have heard young birds chirp ^{ing} only once in my many visits to nests. On that occasion my presence near the nest set them to stretching their necks & chirping before we actually were in visual contact. On a few other occasions they have been observed to stretch their necks & peep for a moment when being handled. ~~Usually~~ Usually when handled they sit quietly with legs tucked up against their bodies & can be turned over, etc without the slightest struggle or noise (unusual in my experience with birds). Rosy Finch nestlings for example make much more noise when fed & struggle more ~~at~~ at all ages when handled. They crawl out of a nest or hide their heads when being ~~to~~ approached. Perhaps the "Frozen" appearance of these ground nesters is important to survival as a ground nester as opposed to rosy finches who are out of reach of most predators. I noticed the same ~~freeze~~ Freeze reaction displayed by the Snow Buntings in ² nests

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1968July 3 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

found in the mths (nest of June 30). There I was fairly close to the nests during several feedings & couldn't hear the young chirp at all. When handled the young responded exactly as did the young Longspurs.

On the other hand the ♀ ^{Longspur} appears to be much less wary than Water Pipits ^(also groundnesters) and watch at nests in Montana. Both species look about before flying toward the nest & both make several short flights (following a longer flight from where they were feeding) here & there before entering the nest, however the pipit spends ^{more} ~~were~~ time looking while standing motionless & it rarely makes the final approach on a direct flight to the nest but rather lands some distance away & sneaks (walking) in via a tortuous route in & around concealing grass clumps, etc. On the other hand it is much more obvious that a ♀ pipit is on her way to the nest because they usually carry fairly large food items (caterpillar, butterfly) in their thin bills & these may be easily observed even in flight. Food is rarely noticeable in the bill of a Lapland Longspur.

Nests are usually well hidden by grass or Angelica while eggs are in the nest and a person could stand looking directly at the nest & not notice it or once having been told of the exact location may still not see it without 1st parting the vegetation. However once there are nestlings in the

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July 3

Anchutka Island, Alaska (cont.)

nest, the frequent trips of the ♀ widens the opening and the nest becomes very obvious. At this time a careful observer can't help noticing the nest as he walks in the general vicinity. Thus the "praze" reaction may be very important in making this dark hole in the grass look like a rat hole & not a nest with squirming ^{helpless} young. For some reason these nests are much more conspicuous than pipit nests constructed in grass tufts in the alpine zone of Montana. Of course other pipits nest under rocks much in the manner of the 2 Snow Bunting nests (see June 30) & for these cases the nest entrance remains equally inconspicuous throughout the life of the nest.

Grauman Lake CensusGreater Scaup - 10 ♂, 1 ♀ + 2 young

Rosy Finch - collected a pair on tundra between Infantry Rd & the lake shore. She contained an egg (minus shell) in uterous & 2 collapsed follicles indicating she had already laid 1 egg. Thus more evidence for a second wave of nesting.

Cheranger Road to Rifle Range area

Rosy Finch - 2 ♂, 1 ♀ collected near road end sitting on a frame building with a number

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1968July 3 Amchitka Island, Alaska (cont.)

of juvenile birds. There may have been other adults. This may not be a mated pair. Collected 3:30 PM. I haven't skinned the ♀ yet, nor have I worked on the subsequent 3 birds (one a ♀). These were collected from a flock of 10 or more along the cliffs of Rifle Range Point. The group was mainly Immatures but included at least 4 adult birds. All 3 were collected before 4 PM.

Alentian Tern colony

nest # 2 1 young
 3 2 warm eggs (1 cracked, 1 piped)
 4. 1 warm egg

Rifle Range BeachCommon Teal 7 ♂, 1 ♀

Bald Eagle 1 adult on promontory of Rifle Range Point until I fired the 1st shot at a rosy finch. Then it moved west & sat ~~at~~ at a new location - a small sea stack.

Glaucous-winged Gulls - common along shore in water

Rosy Finch (as above)

Lapland Longspur - several ♂'s & ♀'s feeding together on smelly rotten sea weed.

Checked Rosy Finch nest 52 - no new eggs.

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1968July 4 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Checked Lapland Longspur nests on Riparian, Wet Tundra, & Rifle Range areas (see summary sheets). Also took a few slides of Dogwood & Orchid flowers.

Visited the Aleutian Tern colony at Rifle Range:

nest # 2 - 1 young

3 - 1 young, 1 egg.

4. - 1 cool egg

Noted plant species present in more detail than on June 30: Lichen, grass, Empetrum, Angelica, Rubus stellatus (Nagoon Berry).

Gull colony at Rifle Range (north east of tern colony). ~~Only 1 nest seen~~ We have never searched this area for nests (except once Charlie Yarbrough & I examined part of the area, perhaps before laying, & found some nests that were empty - May 25). One nest was located (June 6 - 3 eggs) at a later date. This one was beside the road on a ridge covered with Elymus grass. I now checked this area and located 2 old nests & 2 egg shells (not in nests) in a brief search of some other ^{Elymus covered} ridges further from Cleverger Rd. The area is dotted with ponds on both sides of the road.

North of the road I was followed by

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at least 40 adult birds at all times.
They circled & complained overhead &
occasionally dove upon me as I
walked around 3 of these ponds:

large pond - 4 large ^(1 foot long) but downy
young hiding under overhanging
pond banks.

small pond - 1 large young as
above.

small weedy pond - 1 [♂] Common Teal

South of the road there were fewer disturbed
gulls flying over my head, perhaps 15-20. One
small pond had 2 medium (8 inch) sized young under
banks. Another pond had a Red-throated Loon
with 1 young. A third pond had a pair of
Red-throated Loons. A light phase Parasitic
Jaeger flew over the area.

Gulls dot the landscape in all directions,
sitting on ^{nearly every} ~~one~~ hummock in sight. The colony is
probably of the same order of magnitude as the one
south of New Camp where we found 28 nests.

Grauman Lake Census

Greater Scaup - 10 ♂

Common Loon - 1

Officers Club

Rosy Finches

no new nests of rosy finches in the sites of
nests 27 & 37. Four adults chirped on roof.

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July 4

Arndtka Island, Alaska (cont.)

Lapland Longspur - one big juvenile with a short tail flew up hill from a fence top to the hill above.

Quarry nw of Jones Lake

Lapland Longspur - ♂ bathes in shallow puddle. Another (♀) seen carrying food in her bill.

Snow Bunting - 2 ♂, 1 ♀ seen. One ♂ chased the other out of the quarry.

Rosy Finch - several juvs. One was banded (Blue - Yellow L.T. - from nest 35) & was with at least 2 others that were not banded. This location is about $\frac{1}{2}$ mile from its nest site.

Arctic Tern Colony (see June 18)

(1.1 mi. e + 0.1 mi. n. of Makarins Pt.)

Revisited the colony site. No active nests found & all previous ones that were relocated (8 of 9 had red flagging & 7 of the 8 were found) were now empty. Two eggshells were found in one & an eggshell was near another. Measured distances between nests to contrast with the two Aleutian Tern colonies. ^{Of the 2 nest not located} One ~~additional~~ nest fell within the existing figure constructed below & one other nest fell outside this probably by 50 ft. Spacings ~~of~~ in this Arctic Tern colony are similar to those

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of the Aleutian Tern colony near Makarins Point. However the 5 nests found in the Aleutian Tern colony at Rifle Range are much more widely spaced. At each of these 3 colonies one hears the voices of both species of tern. At Rifle Range there is little doubt that the Arctic Tern is either absent or greatly outnumbered (20 or 30 to 1) & perhaps the wide spacing may be taken as characteristic of this species. On the other hand the colony of Arctic Terns south of New Camp ~~are~~ ^{has} closely spaced nests and rarely does one hear an Aleutian Tern here. However the Makarins Pt. Aleutian Tern colony has a mixture of voices & I failed to record on previous visits what these proportions might be. I believe the Aleutian Tern dominates. The 5 nests we had found have all terminated now & few adult birds remain in the area, but 5 birds were seen today & 3 of these were Arctic Terns. This colony had close spacing like the Arctic Tern colony & it is possible that Arctic Terns nesting within this colony resulted in this closer spacing. It is also possible that the spacing at Rifle Range would appear more compact if we searched the area more carefully. However with each visit to the Rifle Range area I have devoted some time to canvassing new portions of the area lying between nests & I have found no

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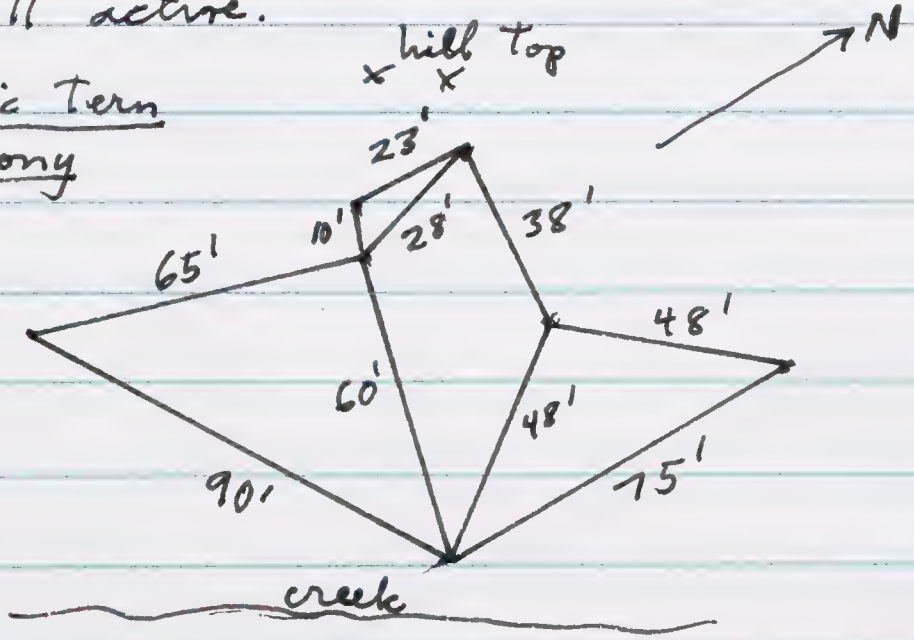
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additional nests.

Based on observations today I would guess that nesting of both species of tern in the southern corner of the island (Maharicus Pt + vicinity) is seasonally ahead of that at ~~Atkasine~~ Rifle Range. Only six Arctic Terns were seen flying above at the Arctic Tern colony at one time + usually there was one or two. On June 18 there were ^{about} 16 seen continuously while I was in the area. Similarly at the Aleutian Tern colony today the maximum number of birds was five (3 were Arctic Terns) and Dr Johnston had seen 25. Whereas at Rifle Range a sizeable group of terns still congregates over the area when I cross it (20 on July 2) + a few nests are still active.

Arctic Tern
Colony

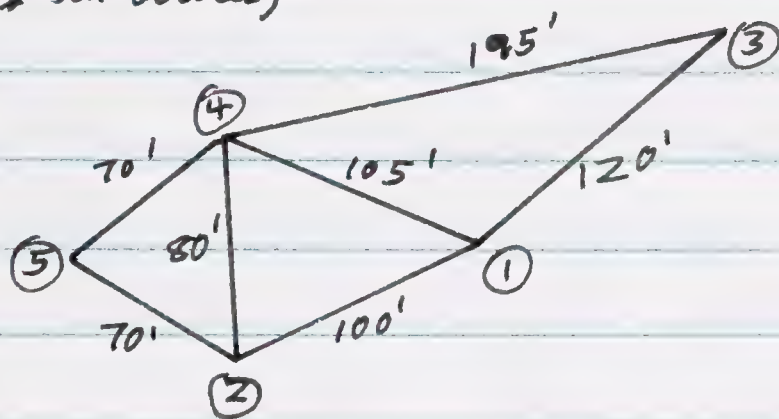


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1968July 4 Anchitka Island, AlaskaAleutian Tern
Colony

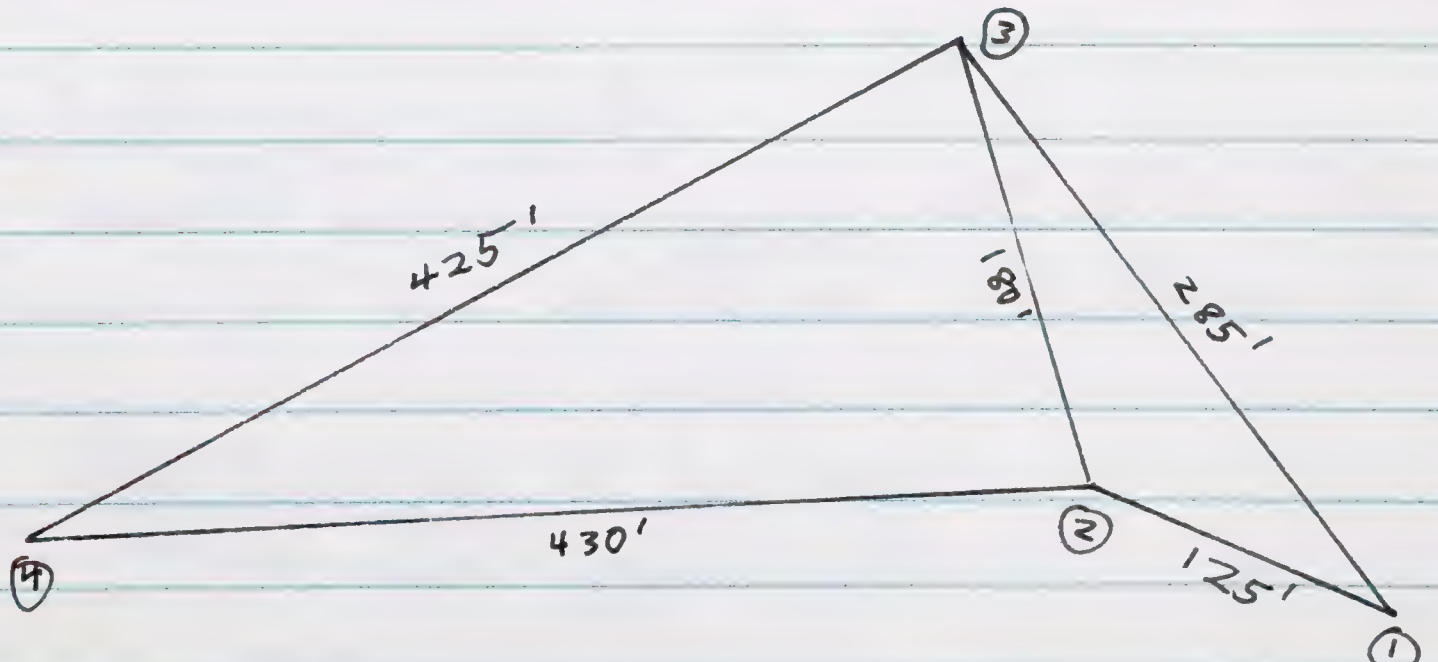
Makarius Pt.

(nest #'s in circles)

Aleutian Tern
Colony

Rifle Range

(nest #'s in circles)



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Anchitha Island, Alaska

There appears to be a sizeable number of gulls along the road that most nearly approaches the Aleutian Tern colony on Makarua Pt. I saw one large young scuttle across the road as I drove up the road. Many gulls "escort" the ~~track~~ through the area & some even dive upon it. There are a number ponds on either side of this road. I've never looked for nests here but there obviously must be some - surely over a dozen nests judging from the number of obvious adults. Earlier (June 17) I located 2 gull nests beside a pond near this area & which is probably the nw. end of this concentration of gulls.

Dave Nordmeyer reported seeing a pair of Common Loons on a lake in the "Lake Country" located 1.4 mi. w & 0.8 mi. s. of where Bridge Creek crosses Infantry Road.

July 5

Anchitha Island, Alaska

Checked Lapland Longspur nests at Rifle Range, Riparian plots and Wet Tundra in that order (see Longspur summary sheets).

Rifle Range Aleutian Tern colony

Nest # 2 - chick 2 ft from nest

3 - 1 young, 1 egg

4 - 1 warm egg.

Journal

R. E. Johnson
1968July 5 Amchitka Island, AlaskaSaw 3 Parasitic Jaegers flying in (and over) Bridge Creek at 10:00 AM. (all dark phase).Grauman Lake CensusCommon Teal 1 ♂Red-throated Loon - 1Greater Scaup 8 ♂Kirilof Point Gull colony

KP 3 - 2 chicks, each hiding a foot from nest

KP 6 - 3 eggs (warm)

An adult gull was seen carrying nest material as it approached the area.

Two dead 9 inch young were found north of the known nest area.

Kirilof Point - Rosy Finches - 12:30 PM

3 young (unbanded) + 2 adults were seen along the road which is lined with old planes. Adults left the young to collect food, then returned to feed young which fluttered their wings in begging posture).

These are full sized juvs. One wonders how long they are dependant on the adults especially if re-nesting occurs here??
I observed no attempt by the young to sample foods for themselves.

Another group of adults + young

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July 5

Anchitka Island, Alaska

were flushed from roadside between the dock and the head of the harbor.

Constantine Harbor

Horned Puffin - 3 were floating in the water close to the dock and another was perched back in under the old wooden dock.

Pigeon Guillemots - 3 in water near dock

Tufted Puffin - 20 in water off dock & 200 ft. north of the Horned Puffins

Rosy Finches - area B

Continue examining old buildings in area B for rosy finch nests on this rainy afternoon.

Rosy Finch nest (53) - 5 eggs in large old nest on sloping metal shelf 6 ft above ground floor.

Bldg is near old nest 31 (now unoccupied). 3:20 PM
♀ off.

Rosy Finch nest (54?) - 1 egg in nest in same bldg that held nest 32. This nest had 2 eggs in it when the ~~old~~^{earlier} nest was occupied. This might be a re-nest. Must check this one tomorrow.

Census of Pump House Lake

Common Teal, 1♀ + 3 young dabbling at shore line.

2 ♂ nearby, 4 ♂ at opposite end.

In the adjacent lake (really the east half of the lake which is cut off by a narrow band of vegetation): 9 ♂ in water

2 ♂ on shore, 1♀ + 4 young hiding in

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July 5

Amchitka Island, Alaska

shoreline vegetation, + 1 pair. ∴ Total = 1 pr, 1 ♂, ♀ + 3 yng, ♀ + 4 yng.

Greater Scaup - 3 pair, 4 ♂Mallard - 1 pairNorthern Phalarope - 1 ♂; another ♂ in aRed-throated Loon - one ^{small adjacent pond.}Lapland Longspur nest containing 5 young with the ♀ on the nest (raining) located a short way from road toward strip of veg. that ^{almost} separates Pumphouse Lake into two lakes. Nest ~~at~~ edge of tall grass.

Looked at Clover Lake at 7 pm - no birds.

The waterline has dropped so that shoreline vegetation, which might otherwise provide shelter for birds, is no longer available to them but is perched 1-2 feet above shoreline.

July 6

Amchitka Island, AlaskaChecked ^{Longspur} nests on the Riparian plots. One nest (2-4) had been destroyed by rats (5 yng 6-8 inches from nest & badly chewed & dead).Grauman Lake censusGreater Scaup - 8 ♂Rosy Finch - collected one ♂ with full buccal pouches.Lapland Longspur - collected 2 ♂ + 2 ♀ for Williamson.

Ran out of gas! Late to lunch.

Bald Eagle Nests on Constantine Harbor - ^{south} ~~east~~ side:

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1968July 6 Amchitka Island, Alaska

① Nest on sea stack containing 2 ^{large} young (1 dead).
Located w. of G.E. Point & is reached via dirt loop road branching left from G.E. Point road.

② Nest on sea stack containing 1 young. Located north of dump & reached via road just east of

^{dump.}
Parasitic Jaeger (dark phase) - ^{Pomarine Falcon nest with fledged young nearby. Located between the 2 Black Eagle nests} $\frac{1}{4}$ mile sw of Clover Lake.

Clover Lake Census -Red-throated Loon - 2Pump House LakeG. Sculpin - 8 ♂C. Teal 9 ♂, 3 ♀R.T. Loon 1Mallard 1 pr, 1 ♀

Check Roxy Finch nest 53 & 54? (see July 5). Nest 54? is apparently not an active nest.

Checked Longspur nests at Rifle Range & also ^{Alutian} Tern nests:

Tern nest #2 - empty

3. 1 young

4. 1 warm egg.

Birds seen on so. side of Constantine HarborCommon Eider - 1 ♂, 4 Imm ♂, 13 ♀Lapland Longspur - 1 ♂, 1 ♀ collected on tundra above cliffs.

Walked beach from Makarsine point south, then east toward Communications center (but not to center).

Common Teal 3 ♂

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R.E. Johnson
1968July 6 Arndtka Island, AlaskaCormorants - 16 on low island se of island off Makarins pt.unknown bird - one white bird on same island as above. Definitely not an Eider or Gull.

Could only see it face on.

Seals - 15 seen close to shore around ^{southernmost} point of shore before coast turns east.Sea Otter - I nearly stepped on one before noticing him (♂). Apparently it was asleep. It jumped back "hissing" & sat 6 ft away watching me. We had a 10 minute chat (I sat down) & it relaxed & continued chewing on the base of some seaweed. Occasionally it turned its back on me to groom & seemed very relaxed. Unfortunately I didn't have my camera.Mallard - 1 pairBald Eagle - 2 nests were found.① a single adult was defending a nest with 2 large young on a sea stack on the east-west running shoreline (e. of the pt. described under "Seals" above). The adult usually perched on the roof top of a pyramidal ~~roof~~ bldg next to a lake.

② I returned overland to Makarins pt.

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K.E. Johnson
1968July 6 Anchitha Island, Alaska

to check out a pair of Eagles that perch inland (one on top a tall hill top pole) & fly out to greet beach walkers but don't appear too excited as long as you stay near the beach. They are several hundred yards from the beach & there are no sea stacks along the beach in the stretch nearest them.

I walked directly under the pole on which one sat. Both birds were very excited & dove on me progressively more as I continued down the hill from the pole to an eyrie on the west hill slope on the tundra & clearly seen from the pole. This nest was empty (no eggs, yug, or food items) but was clearly the object of their concern. I escaped with no cuts & scratches & headed up the Far hill. Here I crossed over a hilltop hummock with a eyrie ~~the~~ sized depression ^{the top of} in it. This could have been an old eyrie but it has not been used recently. Again I was dived on by both birds, but was left alone once I was 100 yds

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July 6.

Amchitka Island, Alaska

beyond this point. Neither location is conspicuous from anywhere but directly above. The "active" eyrie can be seen from the hill with the pole because it overlooks the nest but from 20 ft downslope below the nest you'd never notice it.

July 7

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Sunday - slept in.

Checked Pump House Lake:

G. Scaup 8♂, 1pr, 1♀

C. Teal 7♂, 1♀ + 1chick

Mallard - 1♂

Bob & I drove up the island toward the west end & parked near where I had parked a week ago when I found the 2 Snow Bunting nests. He hiked me to Chitka Cove while I hiked down creek sw to the Pacific Ocean. Near the truck on the tundra I found a small but very agile young Rock Sandpiper & an excited attending adult. The adult tried to lead me away. The young bird squatted down & "froze". I picked it up & set it down again & then it ran ^{very rapidly} on long spindly legs (for such a tiny body). Lapland Longspurs & Rock Sandpipers were common along the creek drainage. Where the creek enters the sea there were 3 Common Teal (♂). Several Rock Finches & a Winter Wren could be ~~seen~~ heard. To the right an Eagle

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R.E. Johnson
1968

July 7

Amchitka Island, Alaska

nest was visible on an Elymus covered cliff top. It contained 2 large young birds. The adult was usually perched 200 ft upslope on a hill top. A second adult arrived ^{from the SE}, & then both perched 30 ft from the nest. A Seal & 4 sea otters floated in the bay in front of me which was rather calm. Breakers were pounders off-shore rocks which protected the bay & an inspiring roar of these breakers plus the gentle wind moving the grass provide background for ^{voices} ~~sounds~~ of the several species of birds. The sun tried to shine several times, but the ever-present fog turned away these bids & enveloped the sky like a thick wool blanket.

I climbed out on the cyrie. The nest contained very little food material: some fur of otter(?), the base of a bird skull, 2 similar ^{bird} sternal elements & a ^{bird} coracoid attached to a humerus. I collected the bones. The 2 eaglets posed beautifully up until I was 6 ft from the cyrie (& on grade with them throughout my approach) when they hissed, spread their wings, ~~the~~ turned & walked to the far side of the cyrie and down a steep Elymus slope out of sight. Adult eagles circled above but never dove or even complained with ^{ulgor}.

Between the Eagle nest & White House Cove the following species were seen:

Common Eider - 4♂, 4♀ on protect rock

Cormorant 1 flying over the sea, 2 on an offshore rock

Rosy Finch - 2 adults

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R.E. Johnson
1968July 7 Anchitka Island, AlaskaBlack Oystercatcher - 6Winter Wren - 1 singing bird

White House Core - probably so-called because of the one white quonset sitting at its head near a large pretty stream. Several young Winter Wrens were exploring the debris inside the quonset for insects & seemed unconcerned at my presence. A large side creek has a 20-25 ft waterfall (cascade) that is very pretty.

Harlequin Duck - 4 ♂Common Eider - 1 ♂, 4 ♀ (one with 5 young)Common Teal - 3 ♂Glaucous-winged Gull - 2

Core beyond White House Core (or outer part or western part of White House Core).

Common Eider 1 ♂Common Teal - 1 ♂Pigeon Guillemot - 1GW Gull - 3

Bald Eagle nest on sea stack around point that forms the western terminus of the above mentioned core (beyond or ^{north} west of the ~~the~~ bench mark shown on the top map). 1 ^{large} young in nest crouching down low & barely visible. It doesn't appear that there could be a second nestling but I couldn't see the entire nest cavity either. A Black

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Oystercatcher called from below. Both adult Eagles circled & called above but did not dive.

Bald Eagle nest on sea stack off a point east of the ~~sea~~ point forming the east boundary of the cove & 1st saw & entered after proceeding down creek from the ^{truck!} car. One large young in nest, one adult attending which circles me & calls. There were 3 Harlequin Ducks below the stack in the water.

July 8

Anchutka Island, Alaska

Checked Lapland Longspur nests as usual.

Grauman Lake Census

Greater Scaup - 7♂, 1♀ + 2 yng, 1 pair

Mallard - 1♀

Rosy Finch - a pair copulating on ^{top} a phone pole.

Alutian Tern Colony - Rifle Range

Nest # 3 1 chick 1 ft. away from nest

4 1 warm egg

Approx. 15 adults flying above.

Cleaver Lake Census - 11 AM

Mallard 1♀

Common Teal 4♂, 1♀

Greater Scaup 1♀

Red-breasted Merganser 1♀ + 9 yng.

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July 8

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Pumphouse Lake Censuses

Greater Scaup 1 pair, 6 ♂.

Teal 22 ♂, 9 ♀

Red-throated Loon - 1

Northern Phalarope - pair

Collected 1^{N.} Phalarope & 3 Longspurs near lake shore.

Several Glaucous-winged Gulls chased a Bald Eagle (adult) for over $\frac{1}{2}$ mile & then chase it back again toward Pumphouse Lake. The Eagle landed & the gulls dove on it endlessly while the eagle sat poised for their attack. Finally it flew on & they left it alone. It was pretty obvious that the gulls had pushed the eagle to its maximum flapping speed & it probably landed to rest.

July 9

Amchitka Island, Alaska

Very foggy day. The Reeves Mail Plane didn't land this morning & the Alaska Airline charter is still^(1 PM) waiting on the ground in Anchorage for better weather. This is the first time Reeves has refused to land since I came here 2 months ago. He could even see the runway lights when he made a low pass! I'm not surprised I could see them from one side of the runway to the other.

Checked Longspur nests. Most have now

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July 9 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Fledged.

Alutian Tern colony - Rifle Range

Nest # 4 1 egg.

Prepared Otter skulls & skeleton.

July 10 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Again foggy & some heavy showers, however the planes did get in today. Checked the Longspur nests & the one remaining Alutian Tern nest at Rifle Range - Nest # 4 1 young.

Collected 7 Rosy Finches and a Lapland Longspur in a quarry no. of Jones Lake. There were many juvenile Rosy Finches but I collected minimally on them & tried for adults. All were males (5). Two pair of Snow Buntings were also in the quarry.

Spent remainder of day preparing the skins.

July 11 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Fog lifting & some sun shining through!

Mason Lake Census - no birds

Grauman Lake Census - 9:30 AM

Greater Scaup - 7♂, 2♀ (one ♀ with 2 young)

Alutian Tern colony - Rifle Range

Nest # 4 - 1 young

Checked remaining Longspur nests & all birds have fledged except one nest with young only 1-2 days old (2-5).

One dark phase Parasitic Jaeger seen along the road

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July 11 Amchitka Island, Alaska

west of Grassman Lake.

Snow Bunting nest near upland tundra plots is now empty (fledged).

Claverage Lake Census

Common Teal - 13 ♂, 1 ♀

Red-throated Loon - 4

Bob found an Ancient Murrelet dead on the beach near the Red-faced Cormorant colony no. of site C.

Jones Lake Census

Greater Scaup - 4 ♂, 1 ♀ + 7 young, 1 ♀ + 8 young

Red-throated Loon - 1

Common Goldeneye (?) - 4 ♀ (too far in poor light)

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R.E. Johnson
1968July 12 Anchitha Island, Alaska

Spent bulk of morning + early afternoon encouraging completion of my 3 packing boxes for bottles, skeletons, + skins. Also made "3M" type copies of approx. half of my field notes.

Shortly after 3PM the helicopter returned from a trip up the island to obtain sea otters caught in traps up there. Since the day ^{was} not windy + reasonably clear, Bob + I dashed up to the copter area to arrange a trip before dinner. We obtained permission from John Varia (Alaska Fish & Game) + from Marty Curran (Holmes + Narver site boss), then flew around the west end of the island in the copter in about 2½ hours (3:45PM - 6:15PM approx). The route followed was from North Hanger copter site to Cleverger Lake + adjacent coast, then on along the Pacific shore to Aleut Point, thence around the end of the island past Bird Cape + SE along the Bering Sea side of the island to Kiril. F Pt area where we increased altitude + cut overland again to the hanger. The pilot had to return down the Bering sea coast more rapidly than we had flown the Pacific shore because we were short on time. He had yet to eat dinner + fly again at 7PM for the Fish & Game.

I sat in the cockpit to the left of the pilot which gave an excellent view in all directions except down. Bob occupied the larger cabin below + could

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1968July 12 Admiralty Island, Alaska

not see forward. His side vision was also restricted by the pontoons which are placed to either side of the copter. He did improve his vision by opening the side door (right side) which was always the landward side since our flight was primarily over water just off shore & slightly above the elevation of cliffs & sea stacks.

Our observing procedures changed partway along the route. ^{until we reached} ① From take off, ~~the~~ the mtns, we flew at a rather high speed. Although I saw 6 nests (5 unplotted, 1 in Makarius Bay) I could not follow the unfamiliar topography on both map & ground fast enough to plot the nests & also record their contents. Consequently I only recorded contents of nests plus number of adults seen along the route. One additional factor effected my efficiency. I was using the small map segments 3M copied from those of Leroy Bowl & these do not provide sufficient perspective to keep oriented without constant turning back & forth from one map to the next. Bob had the larger maps below where he had more room, but seeing as he had a poorer view, he couldn't use them. He had seen only 2 nests while I had seen 6 from my better vantage point. On the other hand his count of adults was similar to mine. ② We landed before reaching the mtns proper & discussed possible changes in

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July 12

Araditka Island, Alaska

procedure (It is impossible to converse while the copter is operating due to the noise level. Communications with the pilot beside me were only possible via hand motions. The copter has no intercom system & earphones ~~to~~ unfortunately).

We decided that I would use the large maps in the cockpit & that we would fly more slowly & follow the shore line more exactly. This resulted in the actual plotting of nests on the map in approx. the correct locations (in most cases). It still appeared that a more leisurely trip would allow location of additional nests as well as puffin & cormorant colonies. However time didn't permit such slow speeds. In route we did circle each island which had cliffs or sea stacks and we were able to note something of their fauna and ~~the~~ physiognomy. The return trip se along the Bering coast was more rapid, however, because of lack of time & although we did not specifically locate the nests & stacks seen by the Painters (June 23) & Christy Turner (June 25), these may certainly be present. Contributing to our lack of detail ~~at this~~ along this coast was a mix up on the maps and my feeling a bit air sick from the dual role of spotter & plotter.

Eagle Nests located on this trip & previous ones are plotted on the accompanying map. It can

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1968July 12 Amchitka Island, Alaska

be readily seen that the spacing of nests in areas where we have walked the shore is much closer than where the helicopter was the only means of locating nests. This strongly suggests that a quick scan with the helicopter does not result in an accurate census. On the other hand, walking the shoreline quickly reveals whether a pair of eagles is nesting via their behavior & a search will lead to the nest. From the helicopter many adults were seen between nest locations whereas when walking almost every ~~one~~^{adult} eagle was found to have a nest. I believe, however, that the helicopter could be much more ~~effectively~~ effectively used than we used it. A slow rate of search via helicopter should turn up most of the nests in an area ~~rather quickly~~ and it would be much faster than walking the shoreline on foot. The helicopter pilot seemed reluctant to believe that a slow speed was of any value & the point would best be made to him before any subsequent trip. that ~~you~~^{we} wish to cover a certain unit of shoreline in some definite amount of time so that he doesn't set off as if on a cross-country race. The ideal rate for the stretch from North Hanger to ^{the} coast near site E is probably $1\frac{1}{2}$ hrs whereas the copter can easily make this in $\frac{1}{2}$ hour while following the shoreline.

In the future it would be best to census

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from the cockpit & using the regular 1:25,000 topo maps prestacked in the order in which they will be used.

The Pacific coast se of Aleut point is very precipitous and there are probably many colonies of cormorants on these huge & beautiful cliff faces, however there were very few adult eagles & no nests (see map) seen.

On the other hand there were many adult eagles seen along the shoreline se from Bird Cape to Chitka Point on the Bering coast and even though we found few nests, the presence of ^{mature} adult eagles suggests that nests were present. Very few ^{mature} adult eagles were seen se ^{from} Chitka Point to Crown Reef Point.

My total count of mature adult birds for the trip was 51. For Immatures - 8. This differed somewhat from Bob Wood's data (he had more Imma., less matures) but the total count was about the same. Unlike me, he kept separate counts of the birds along the Pacific & ^{the} Bering coasts & these confirmed the preceding idea that we saw more birds along the Pacific taken as a whole (but we also flew slower).

Some nests appeared to have dead young in them or one dead & one live bird. These need to be checked carefully however. On one occasion I'm reasonably certain that a bird which was sprawled

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1968July 12 Amchitka Island, Alaska

out Flat & looked dead when we 1st passed low over the nest, was later upright & hiding in the tall grass (but still visible) when we circled over for a second look! Perhaps some birds respond to this odd noisy whirly bird by playing dead(?).

Eagle Nests: In all 23 nests are plotted on the map & the contents of 7 others are known (5 seen by helicopter & seen by the painters). These are summarized below.

<u>nest contents</u>	<u># nests</u>
empty	1
1 young	12
2 young	15
3 young	1
contents unknown	<u>1</u>
	30

In the above tabulation dead young were counted with live young to give # of young per nest. Since not all nests ~~could~~^{have} been viewed from above, it is possible that when this is done an additional dead bird will be found. One problem with any future recheck of nests we have flown over in the helicopter is that such flights cause some birds to fledge. We noted 2 cases of this. If they do not return to the nest stack, a subsequent count will reveal fewer young than

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the previous count.

The toe of the boot of Amchitka Island has yet to be checked for Bald Eagle nests and this would appear to be a good investment of time via copter.

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1968July 13 Anchitka Island, AlaskaGramman Lake CensusGreater Scaup 1♂, 1♀+2yng, 1♀+8yng.R.T. Loon - 1C. Teal - 1 pairParasitic Jaegers - 2 dark phase Flew overRosy Finch - pair on no. shore.Lapland Longspur - collected 3♂ from no. shore.Rock Sandpiper - very common, perch on rooftops and act 'concerned' over the presence of humans in the area. Often see 3-5 adults at once on a roof or encircling me in the meadow.

Checked Longspur nest at the Riparian plots.

Drove 1.6 miles beyond Bridge Creek toward site C & turned right into an old quarry, following this rd to the far end of the quarry. Parked the truck & followed snow track marks out the end of the quarry & then to the right down slightly & then up again. Here I located the Rock Ptarmigan nest Leroy Sowb had told me about. It is just to the right of the right track rut & partially hidden by large cow parsnip leaves. It contained 14 tan eggs that were densely speckled with dark brown spots. I flushed the ♀ when I was standing 8 ft away. It allowed Leroy to approach much closer.

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R.E. Johnson
1968July 13 Amchitka Island, AlaskaJones Lake CensusC. Teal 2♂, 1♀G. Scaup 2♂, 1♀ + 7yC. Goldeneye 3♂

Rosy Finch - collected 1 heavy (52.5 gram) ♀ + 1 ♂ + 1 young (banded ♂ & left). The young was from nest 36 which is 0.7 miles from point of collection. The bird was with several other young birds & the two adults I collected plus at least 2 other adults. The ♀ appears to be ready to lay again since she has a brood patch & is very heavy.

Lapland Longspur - collected 2 ♀ for Williamson & both were very heavy (32.1, 32.2) & had expanded cloacas & large brood patches suggesting they are now laying! Are these second nesting?? The 2 ♀'s collected earlier this morning still had brood patches but lacked expanded cloacas & weighed much less (24.1 & 24.2 grams).

Winter Wren - one in the quarry where the Rosy Finches & Longspurs mentioned above were found.

Longspurs (cont.) - Several fledged young birds

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1968July 13 Amchitka Island, Alaska

were seen in the quarry & these may have belonged to one of the 2 ♀'s collected though they need not have. There were several other ♂'s & at least one other ♀ in the immediate vicinity. None was seen with the young birds.

Kirilof Point Gull nests

KP 6 - one cold egg buried in nest material.

One egg shell 2 ft away. Many adult gulls complaining overhead.

July 14 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Spent most of day preparing specimens, packing to travel, and etc. Bob Wood went in field in afternoon and he had a grand slam last day. He saw Parasitic Jaegers ^(dark phase) capture prey (Longspur?) twice & noted that a pair team together & rip the prey items apart ~~in~~ tug-of-war style. He also found a Northern Phalarope nest with fledging young.

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July 15 Amchitka Island, Alaska

Pumphouse Lake Census

R.T. Loon - 7

Common Teal - 13♂, 4♀

Greater Scaup - 3♂, 1♀, 1 pair; also 1♀ + 5 young, 1♀ + 5 young, 1♀ + 2 young

Clover Lake Census

R.T. Loon - 2

Spent remainder of morning packing to leave & taking Bob Wood to the airport. His plane (Alaska Boeing 727 jet) left at 1 PM.

Checked Rosy Finch nests 52 & 53

Took color pictures of lupine and others of general green scenery to contrast with yellows & browns of May & June. Things are finally green & the flowers are near peak.

Checked Lapland Longspur nest 2-5 at 2:15 PM. Still has 3 young.

Photographed the ♀ Rock Ptarmigan on her nest 1.6 mi. nw of Bridge Creek (see July 13). I approached to 6 ft & stood for 10 minutes before she flushed from a nest of 10 eggs (2 pipped), 2 wet young & 2 dry young (2:40 PM).

I watched a dark phase Parasitic Jaeger fly over a nearby area & land. Shortly it flew again & landed out of sight but quickly arose carrying a light colored

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July 15

Amchitka Island, Alaska

object of Longspur size. It flew 100 yds & landed on a mound where it riped at the object for a short time. Then it flew 100 ft & landed in the middle of a shallow pond where it floated for several minutes. Occasionally it put its beak beneath the water (but not its face) & moved it vigorously. I was too far away to tell the nature of this movement. Finally it flew up & away in the distance. Examination of the mound showed that a bird had been the food item eaten. Most of the feathers were gray downy feathers, but there were also many ^{brown} flight feathers which were only half out of the sheaths and obviously still growing. This suggests that the bird was a young Lapland Longspur, perhaps newly fledged. ~~that was~~ On the same mound I found wing parts (primaries & skeleton) of another bird from an earlier meal. Since there were also numerous gulls in the area, I can not be sure the jaeger ~~remains~~ was associated with the older food remains. The gulls became very excited as I crossed the tundra near the jaeger but seemed to pay little attention to the jaeger.

Mason Lake CensusCommon Teal - 40, 3 ♀Sculpin 1 ♀Mallard - 3 ♀

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R.E. Johnson
1968July 15 Amchitka Island, AlaskaCheranger Lake CensusesGreater Scaup 1♂, ♀ + 2 young, ♀ + 6 young.Mallard ♀ + 4 youngCommon Teal - 2♂, 3♀Checked the remainder of area B (north half) for Rosy Finch re-nesting. No active nests!July 16 Amchitka Island to Anchorage, Alaska

A very foggy & wet day, but the Alaska airline plane did come in, but it was several hours late. Great fun this dense fog. Glad to leave for better country. Rented a National Rent-a-car at the Anchorage airport. Visited town briefly and visited with Martha Brewer, Alice Puster's long time roommate. Alice is apparently hauling in the money as the total photographic dept. of the Anchorage Times, Alaska's largest newspaper. Alice was in McKinley Park for vacation, so I missed her. Drove out of town to a campground on Eagle River (12 miles north of Anchorage on Alaska Hwy 1 toward Palmer). Camp is in trees, beside the river, has tables & fire places, but no faucet water. Only one mosquito!

July 17 Anchorage to Seward, Alaska, & return

Ran a few errands in town (film, cash check, etc) & then drove se to Portage Glacier area. There are several glaciers which may be seen from the road before reaching Portage Glacier visitor center (US Forest Service). These are Explorer Glacier & Middle Glacier and earlier several

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July 11 Anchorage to Seward, Alaska & return

glaciers on Twenty Mile River. The road stops a couple miles short of Portage Glacier at a lake into which the glacier terminates & melts out. Icebergs float across the lake & lodge near the parking area. Burns Glacier joins Portage Glacier from the left. To the left of the lake is Placer Creek Valley & to the right Byram Glacier. After writing down the names of birds seen that summer by naturalists in the area, I hiked up the trail to Byram Glacier and then went cross country up the glacier until I was nearly as high as the 2 large waterfalls on the right of the lower part of the glacier. At this point I was just into the lower part of the icefall coming down from the left. From here I could see 3 adult & 1 young Mtn Goat on a sloping meadow high above the two waterfalls that I mentioned earlier. The whistles of Marmots could be heard from above and I believe I also heard a Pika near the base of the glacier. I had hoped to locate alpine bird species, especially rosy finches, but time did not allow climbing up the slopes beside the glacier into more alpine conditions. It does not appear that rosy finches descend the mtns with these large valley glaciers but that they remain in more typical habitat near the tops of the ridges above. The glaciers descend 1000 ft (\pm) below the alpine zone here. Bird species seen in the Portage Glacier area were few: Black-

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R.E. Johnson
1968July 17 Anchorage to Seward, Alaska & return

billed Magpie, Arctic Tern, Common Redpoll, Mew Gull, Fox Sparrow. The Naturalists' list for the area also included: Bald Eagle, Raven, Wilson's Warbler, Black-capped Chickadee, Hermit Thrush, Solitary Sandpiper, Greater Yellowlegs, Robin, Pine Grosbeak, Double-crested Cormorant, Spotted Sandpiper, Wandering Tattler, Winter Wren, Varied Thrush, Gray-cheeked Thrush, Northern Waterthrush, Savannah Sparrow, Golden-crowned Sparrow, Parasitic Jaeger, Common Goldeneye, Harlan's Hawk, Least Sandpiper, Glaucous-winged Gull, Common Merganser, & Common Snipe.

The local flower list included:

Western Columbine (Aquilegia formosa), Liver-leaf Wintergreen (Pyrola asarifolia), Goat's Beard* (Aruncus vulgaris), Cucumber Root (Streptopus amplexifolius), Nagoon Berry (Rubus stellatus), Arnica (Arnica lessingii), Poppy (Papaver albereseum), Poppy (Papaver nudicaule), Hornemann Willow-herb* (Epilobium hornemannii), Fireweed* (Epilobium angustifolium), Dwarf^{Fireweed*} (Epilobium latifolium), Bunchberry (Cornus canadensis), Lady Fern (Athyrium filix-femina), Harebell (Campanula rotundifolia), Jacob's Ladder (Polemonium acutiflorum), Nootka Lupine (Lupinus nootkatensis), Northern Yarrow (Achillea borealis), Sea Coast Angelica (Angelica lucida), Devils Club.*

The five species marked * were seen along the Byron Lake trail.

I drove on to Seward over an excellent paved

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1968

July 17 Anchorage to Seward, Alaska & return
highway & had dinner before returning to camp near
Portage in one of 3 forest service public camps near
there. The scenery was beautiful. Unfortunately there
was no time to hike & explore the area.

July 18 Anchorage to Kodiak, Alaska

Drove back to Anchorage airport and took
a Western Airlines flight to Kodiak Island. Took the
bus (\$1.50) 3 miles to town (airport is on the military
base 3 mi. so. of town). Rent-a-car facilities could not
be used for 2 reasons: ① they were all taken ② only
Avis & Hertz have cars here & neither will accept
any of my credit cards in Alaska whereas both will
in the south 48 states! Unfortunately National does
not have cars on the island. I was told that
roads were very poor & a car couldn't go over most
of them anyway. So I was stuck immobile in
town. Stayed at the Kodiak Hotel (cheaper than Kodiak
Inn). The town is currently receiving a new face
after the tidal wave following the big earthquake 3 yrs
ago. New streets & shopping center are going in & I
believe the hotel will be removed.

I checked with the ^{Alaska} Fish & Game Office to see if
they could tell me where I might find rosy finches.
It appears that everyone there is specialized in
salmon or king crab work & no one knows that
birds are vertebrates! Following the advice of
one fellow who thought he knew what I was

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1968

July 18

anchorage to Kodiak, Alaska

after, I hiked - via Mill Bay Rd, Benson St, the new reservoir on the hill & an old road rut down the opposite side of the hill - to Pillar Creek. The hills are wood with conifers but the creek area is more open but still covered with tall vegetation (grass head-high, alders thickets, etc) & was entirely inappropriate for rosy finches. I did see Pine Grosbeaks & this was probably what he had in mind. I explored a few wooded areas along Mill Bay Rd, had dinner, & then hiked via a road past the previously mentioned reservoir area to Pillar Pk (12000 ft). The view was great. Clouds hovered close above but I could see the town below & the wooded offshore islands. The very top of the peak is capped with subalpine vegetation (mats). No alpine birds were seen.

July 19

Kodiak Is., Alaska

Returned to Alaska Fish & Game offices to check further on rosy finches. Spoke with several more people mostly in King Crab research (Guy Powell & others). Again no one knew birds. They suggested I see Wally Stenness, editor of the Kodiak Mirror who might know of someone in town interested in birds. He was very helpful. He called several people [~~see~~ David Savoie of the Bank, & others], introduced me to the publisher (Wayne Kotula) who is an outdoorsman, & finally drove me up to the house of Marcel Sandoy,

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July 19 Kodiak Is., Alaska

a local carpenter who is interested in the out-of-doors & is currently out of work awaiting materials. In the late afternoon Marcel drove me out Mill Bay Road & around to a point overlooking the ocean where grass tops the cliffs & extends laterally for $\frac{1}{4}$ mile. However the strip of grass was never over 100 yds wide (from ocean to forest). I checked the cliffs for rosy finches and found none. The grass was 2 to 4 feet high and not too likely a place to find a rosy finch foraging.

A bird list for July 18-19 was kept. This list includes birds from the forest, tall grass, the ecotone between these, and the ocean.

Pigeon Guillemot

Tufted Puffin

Cormorant sp?

Raven

Bank Swallow

Black-billed Magpie

Winter Wren

Black-capped Chickadee

Wilson's Warbler (Feeding fledged young)

Yellow Warbler (Feeding fledged young)

Hermit Thrush

Gray-cheeked Thrush

Varied Thrush

Golden-crowned Kinglet

Pine Grosbeak

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R.E. Johnson
1968July 19 Kodiak Island, AlaskaPine SiskinFox SparrowGolden-crowned Sparrow

In addition a red fox was seen sunning (?) on rocks on the beach below the cliffs. It was startled at the sight of me & crawled down beneath some rocks.

In the evening Marcel showed me ^{excellent} slides of wildlife taken on his recent trip sight seeing & hunting in Africa.

July 20 Kodiak Is., Alaska

Up early & out at 6:30 AM to go to another corner of the island to look for rosy finches.

We drove ~~over~~ good dirt roads Roger Page's VW Bus to Narrow Cape on the se corner of the island.

Roger stayed near the vehicle & photographed flowers, while Marcel & I hiked around the cape examining the area for rosy finches. It was high tide, so 70% of the time was spent on top the cliffs rather than along the beach. Above the cliffs the land is flat & covered with short grass (1 ft tall). Such an area might have rosy finches, but none were found. We left the area at 2 PM. Birds seen along the shore, offshore, or in the grassland were:

Lapland Longspur

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R.E. Johnson
1968July 20 Kodiak Island, AlaskaHarlequin Duck - 4 ♂, 5 ♀Pigeon Guillemot - 54, some apparently nesting in ^{cliffs.}Bank Swallow - common. nest 1-3 ft below
turf of top of sea cliffs.Fox Sparrow - feeding at shoreline amid kelp.Western Sandpiper - 27Mallard 1 ♀Savannah Sparrow - common in grasslandSong Sparrow - fairly common - feed amid kelp
on beach.Red-faced Cormorant - 1Pelagic Cormorant - 1Black-billed Magpie - adult(s?) feeding 2 or 3Full grown young on beach. Young have
a blue sheen to plumage. Adults have
a less metallic look and are black.These differences may relate to
plumage wear.Horned Puffin - 13, appear to be nesting
in crack in cliff.Whimbrel - 29We also saw a Seal off shore and 2
Black-tailed Deer, one with a pair of velvet prongs,
on the beach.In the vicinity of Lake Rose Tead (near Pasagshak
Bay) we saw several ducks, Arctic Terns, and one

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R.E. Johnson
1968July 20 Kodiak Island, Alaska
Greater Yellowlegs.

The remainder of the day was spent scouting out possible locations for a hike into the alpine zone tomorrow. Two locations were considered: Shaft Peak ^(2000+ ft.) near Pasagahak Bay (has steep cliffs on west + a little snow) and Center Mtn (3400 ft.) which is approachable from the Saltery Cove road. The latter is out of sight but the lower country near it had considerable snow. Also the alpine habitat is easily reached from this road which because it ascends to about 700 ft. This reduces the amount of alder thicket that must be hiked through before escaping into the alpine zone. We decided upon Center Pk for tomorrow's trip.

July 21 Kodiak Island, Alaska

Up early + off at 6 AM to the Saltery Cove Rd + cross country to Center Pk. Unfortunately the clear warm weather of yesterday was replaced by clouds hanging at 1800 ft. We hoped it would burn off but instead it thickened, congealed and drenched us with rain most of the day. Since most of the trip was made above 2000 ft. we rarely could see over 100 ft in any direction. This complicated cross country navigation on the way since the ridges were broad + often ~~made~~ made up of several parallel

Journal

R.E. Johnson
1968

July 21

Kodiak Island, Alaska

ridges. The best rule to follow was to follow the sharp edge of the Saltery Creek drainage northward & then swing ^{left} around the head of this drainage to Center Peak. We were soaked to the skin all day. We were not prepared for this type of weather. The wind didn't help the situation at all. Even so the day was a fantastic one for both Marcel & myself. The flowers above 1600 ft. were spectacular. They occurred in small clumps, each of a different species and this formed one of the most colorful displays I've ever seen. A few of the species involved were a Red Azalea, 2 species of white heather (one Cassiope with runners; another a Phyllocladus with fir needle-like leaves), Lupine, Empetrum, Cerium, Menziesia (dwarf), Carpet Pink, Polomonium. There was little to no vegetation above 2500 feet, especially as we approached Center Peak. The area around the peak is barren broken rock. Snow lay deep in large fields west of most ridges over 2000 ft. There were often cliffs on this side whereas the east slopes were usually steep but easily ascended. Thus the idea Rosy Finch habitat would appear to be these west faces & the basins below them. Twice I heard rosy finches toward the upper part of these cliffs but I couldn't see them in the fog. We never descended far

Journal

R.E. Johnson
1968July 21 Kodiak Island, Alaska

down the west Face, but I did descend to try to locate the finches I had heard. Probably a more thorough search in these areas during good weather would be successful. A rosy finch was also heard on the upper Flat ~~area~~ barren area east of Center Peak. Again he could not be located.

Hermit Thrushes were common in the thickets up to tree or brush line and occasionally one was seen higher up. Golden-crowned Sparrows were also distributed in this manner, but less commonly seen above the thickets. Snow Bunting adults + Fledged young were common. Savannah Sparrows were common on the lower alpine of the east slopes + saddles. Water Pipits + Rock Ptarmigan were the most regular species of the upper vegetated alpine. The pipits were also seen in the more barren areas. Three Sandpipers landed in a small pond in the barren area but left before I could identify or collect them. A Black-billed Magpie was seen flying at 2000 ft over the snow filled upper valley of Saltery Creek.

We reached the car again at 8:15 PM. Only 2 other parties had left notes in the bottle on top of Center Peak since 1960.

On the road back we saw a Northwest Crow perched along the shore of Middle Bay.

Journal

R.E. Johnson
1968

July 21 Kodiak Island, Alaska

Addendum: We found Mt. Goat wool in several places above 2000ft on the west steep face of the ridges.

July 22 Kodiak Island, Alaska

Up early & Flew (6:30^{AM}) to Anchorage via Western Airlines. Then after a long wait, off again via the Holmes & Narver chartered Alaska Airlines Boeing 727 Jet to Seattle.

Color-bands - Rosy Finch

12

RT. Y } Nest 2 May 26

G

B

R

Nest 30 May 30

W

LT.

Y

G

B

R

Nest 29 May 30

W

RT.

Y/Y

Y/G

~~Y/B~~ died

Nest 32 May 30

YR

YW

GY

GG

Nest 24 May 30

GB

GR

GW

BY

Nest 19 June 3

BG

BB

BR

BW

RY

Nest 12 June 3

RG

RB

GG broke leg, killed & placed in alcohol

Color Bands - Rosy Finches

RT. RR } Nest 23 June 3

RW

WY

WG

WB

Nest 25

June 3

WR

WW

LT. YY

LT. YG

Nest 27

June 3

YB

YR

Nest 34

June 3

YW

GY

Nest 36

June 3

GG

GB

GR

GW

Nest 35

June 3

BY

BG

BB

BR

BW

Nest 31

June 3

BY

BG

RB

RR

Nest 5

June 5

RW

WY

Nest 6

June 5

Color Bands - Rosy Finches

RT.	W	LT W	}	Nest 18	June 7
RT.	YG	LT. Y	}	Nest 22	June 7
	YG	G			
		B			
		R			
		W			
RT	RB	LT Y	}	Nest 7	June 10
		G			
		B	}	Nest 16	June 10
		R			
		W			
RT.	RW	LT. Y	}	Nest 15	June 10
		G			
		B			
		R			
		W			
RT.	YB	LT. Y	}	Nest 16	June 10
		G			
		B			
		R	}	Nest 3	June 11
		W			
RT.	GW	LT Y	}	Nest 33	June 22
		G			
		B			
		R			
		W			

Color Bands - Rosy Finches

Lt. WG } Nest 6 June 5

WB

WR

WW

Nest 9

June 5

Rt. Y - Lt. Y

Rt. Y - Lt. G

Rt. Y B

Rt. Y R

Rt. Y W

Rt. G - Lt. Y

Nest 8

June 5

Rt. G - G

Nest 14

June 5

G B

G R

G W

Nest 21

June 5

Rt. B Lt. Y

G

B

R

W.

Nest 28

June 5

Rt. R Lt. Y

G

B

R

W

Nest 17

June 7

Rt. W Lt. Y

G

B

R

Nest 18

June 7



16
A

Rosy Finch Nest 1
(shack near drillsite B)

	<u>Eggs</u>
May 15	4
16	4

♀ on. Collected several birds nearby
before finding nest.
eggs cold, Abandoned.

Rosy Finch Nest 2

(bldg. s.e. of So. Hanger)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>
1+	May 24	1	3
3+	26	1	3
1+	June 3		3

Banded the 3 young.
Young in nest & fledge
when I approached & handled
one. 4:20 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 3 (drum no. of old camp)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>young</u>		
	May 25	4			
	28 (2)	4		♀ off	2:45 PM
1	30		4	♀ on	9:28 AM
13	June 11		3	Banded 3 ^{large} young.	6:40 PM
15	13		3	not fledged.	7:50 PM
17	15			not fledged	2:45 PM
19	17			2+ present	3:59 PM
21	19			2 in nest & 1 in adjacent bldg	9:20 AM
22	20			fledged	10:00 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 4 (bookshelf in quadrant no. of N. Hanger)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
Incubation Period	2	May 25	3	
	5	(26)	(4)	
		28	4	♀ Flushed 2:48 PM
		31		
		31	4	♀ Flushed 9:49 PM
	6	June 1	4	♀ Flushed 10:30 PM
	8	June 3	4	eggs warm 4:50 PM
	10	June 5	4	♀ Flushed 4:59 PM
	12	June 7	4	♀ Flushed 8:37 AM
	13	(8)		
	1	June 9	3	1 (looks day old) ♀ Flushed 6:58 PM
	2	10	3	1 2:25 PM
	3	11	3	1 2:30 PM
	13	21	3	1
July 4				

Rosy Finch Nest 5
(small bldg. no. of South Hanger)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>		
	May 26	4			
2	28		4 (2 day olds)	♀ off	2:58 PM
10	June 5		3		5:12 PM
				band 3 young (med. size)	
16	11		3	not fledged	2:36 PM
17	12		3	{ " "	3:39 PM
					RBLT - tail 35 mm long
18	13		3		10:15 AM
20	15			{ one flies out with good flight as I approach. at least one is in nest.	
					2:50 PM
22	17			fledged	2:25 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 6
(messhall so. of So. Hanger)

EggsYoung

11+	May 26	5 (small)	
10+	June 5	4 + 1 dead	<u>band 4</u> will fledge soon
12+	June 7		not fledged 8:45 AM
13+	June 8		not fledged 10:25 PM
14+	9		not fledged 7:04 AM (at least 3 present)
15+	10		not fledged 2:54 PM
16+	11		{ not fledged 2:40 PM chirping very loudly.
17+	12		{ one on floor & flies out of bldg. Flies too well to catch. Two or more others are in bldg. 3:45 PM
18+	13		{ 2 chirping young beside bldg, fly well 10:20 AM

Rosy Finch Nest 7
(metal quonset so. of So. Hanger)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
May	26	4		
	28	4		♀ on 3:06 PM
	29	4		♀ off, but near, ^{warm} eggs luke 3:35 PM
	30		4 (1 day old)	
	31			♀ near on 9:04 PM
June	10		3	<u>band 3</u> ^{large} young 3:10 PM
14	13		X	at least 2 visible from below (didn't climb up) 10:35 AM
16	15			RBRT- & Lt. & RBRT- ykt. are charging outside bldg. No birds in nest. 2:55 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 8
(showeroom so. of So. Hanger)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
1+	May 26	1	4 (small)	
3+	28	1	4	♀ on 3:12 PM
11+	June 5	0	4	band 4 young 8:30 PM
16+	10		x	not fledged 3:38 PM
17+	11		x	not fledged 2:46 PM at least 2 present, chirping.
18+	12		x	at least 3 present 3:49 PM
19+	13		4	3 on floor in next room & one still in nest (Rt. Y, Lt. W) but attempts to fly out, which I prevent. The others can fly up from floor to window.
21+	15			{ one dead bird in doorway (Y & T, W & H.) None in nest or rest of bldg. 2 adults also scold. 3:10 PM

REJ
360

Rosy Finch Nest 9
(marshall so. of # 10 & White House)

Eggs Young

1+	May 26	5 (small)		
11+	June 5	3 very large young	<u>band 3</u>	8:10 PM
13+	June 7	not fledged		8:50 AM
14+	June 8	not fledged		10:40 PM
15+	9	not fledged		7:13 PM
16+	10	Fledged		3:10 PM

2 in bldg & one out. One flies out, the other flies less well but makes it out (Rt. Y, Lt. Y).
The tail on this bird is 40 mm long.

25 F

10

Rosy Finch Nest
(marshall so. of White House)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>		
	May 26	5		██████	██████
	28	5		♀ on	3:20 PM
	29	5		♀ near, but off.	3:38 PM
	(30)			adults near	9:10 PM
	31		4	One dead on floor. Picked as # 314.	
11	June 10		3	banded 3 young	3:25 PM
				tails	
16	15			{ 2 in nest (RBRt, RLt; + RWRT, YLT.). 4 adults scol.	3:05 PM
18	17			{ one (RBRt - Rlt) bird still in nest	2:30 PM
19	18			one bird still in bldg	6:20 PM
20	19			fledged	9:37 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 11
(quonset so. of White House)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>		
1	May 26	5			
3	28	5		cold eggs.	3:30 PM
4	29	5		cold eggs.	3:25 PM
6	31	5		warm eggs	8:58 AM
9	June 3	5		cold eggs	4:44 PM
11	5	5		cold	8:45 PM
19	13	5		cold	10:25 AM

Rosy Finch Nest 12 (building near quarry)

Eggs Young

1+	May 26		4 (small)	
9+	June 3		4	<u>band</u> 4 young
13+	June 7			not fledged
14+	June 8			not fledged 10:30 PM
				not fledged 7:07 PM
				(at least 3 present)
15+		9		not fledged
16+		10	4	not fledged 3:45 PM
17+		11	4	not fledged 3:49 PM
18+		12	2	in nest (BW Rt, RB Rt)
				whose tails are 46 & 42 mm long respectively. They fly from nest. Easy to catch (fly poorly)
19+		13		fledged 10:40 AM

Rosy Finch Nest 13
(rockpile nest)

Eggs Nest

	May 26	4		
2	28	4 (2 day olds)	♀ on	3:40 PM
11	June 6	4 dead (1 in + 3 out of nest)		5:45 PM
		pickle # 333, 334, 335		

Rosy Finch Nest 14 (so. of White House near Rock Sandpiper)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>		
	May 26 (27)	2	2		
1	28	1	3	♀ on	3:55 PM
2	29	1	3	♀ on	3:46 PM
9	June 5	1	3	(band 3 med. to large young)	8:55 PM
11	June 7	1	3 dead in nest (picks #336-338)		8:58 AM

Rosy Finch Nest 15

Dates
Wts taken

Eggs

Young

May 26

5

28

4

~~1~~ 1

♀ on.

4:00 PM

29

1

4

♀ on

3:00 PM

30

Wts taken by Charley Yarbrough &
later Dr. Johnston

June 1

2

3

4

5

6

7

8

9

June 10

4

band 4

4:00 PM

11

tails $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ inches out of
sheaths

One with $\frac{3}{4}$ inches out of sheaths
has a 23 mm tail.

12

4

5 all jump from nest, 3
caught (Lt. G, B, R) &
replaced in nest. One dropped
back on floor.

13

Young can't be replaced
in nest. Scramble
out in all directions
after weighing.

15

young can't be found
around or in bldg.

12 ✓

1 ✓

3 ✓

4 ✓

5 ✓

6 ✓

7 ✓

8 ✓

9 ✓

10 ✓

11 ✓

12 ✓

13 ✓

14 ✓

15 ✓

17 ✓

Rosy Finch Nest 16 (quonset near Makarino Pt.)

Wts
taken

Eggs Young

May 27

5

28

5

♀ on

4:11 PM

29

5

♀ on

3:55 PM

30

(1 day old)

31

1

4

♀ off

7:25 PM

2 ✓

June 1

0

5

Charley began weighing these birds
today (June 1)

3 ✓

2

4 ✓

3

5 ✓

4

6 ✓

5

7 ✓

6

8 ✓

7

9 ✓

8

{ Half dead nestling crawling outside
nest. Now pickled - # 342

10 ✓

9

11 ✓

June 10

3

band 3

4:15 PM

tail 1/8 inch out of sheath

12 ✓

11

3

13 ✓

12

3

14 ✓

13

3

16 ✓

15

3

one lost in handling &
goes under floor boards.

18

17

2 in nest, 2 ^{young} birds
at back door & they
fly off. 2:38 PM

19

18

1 bird in nest
(HB RT - GLT)

20

19

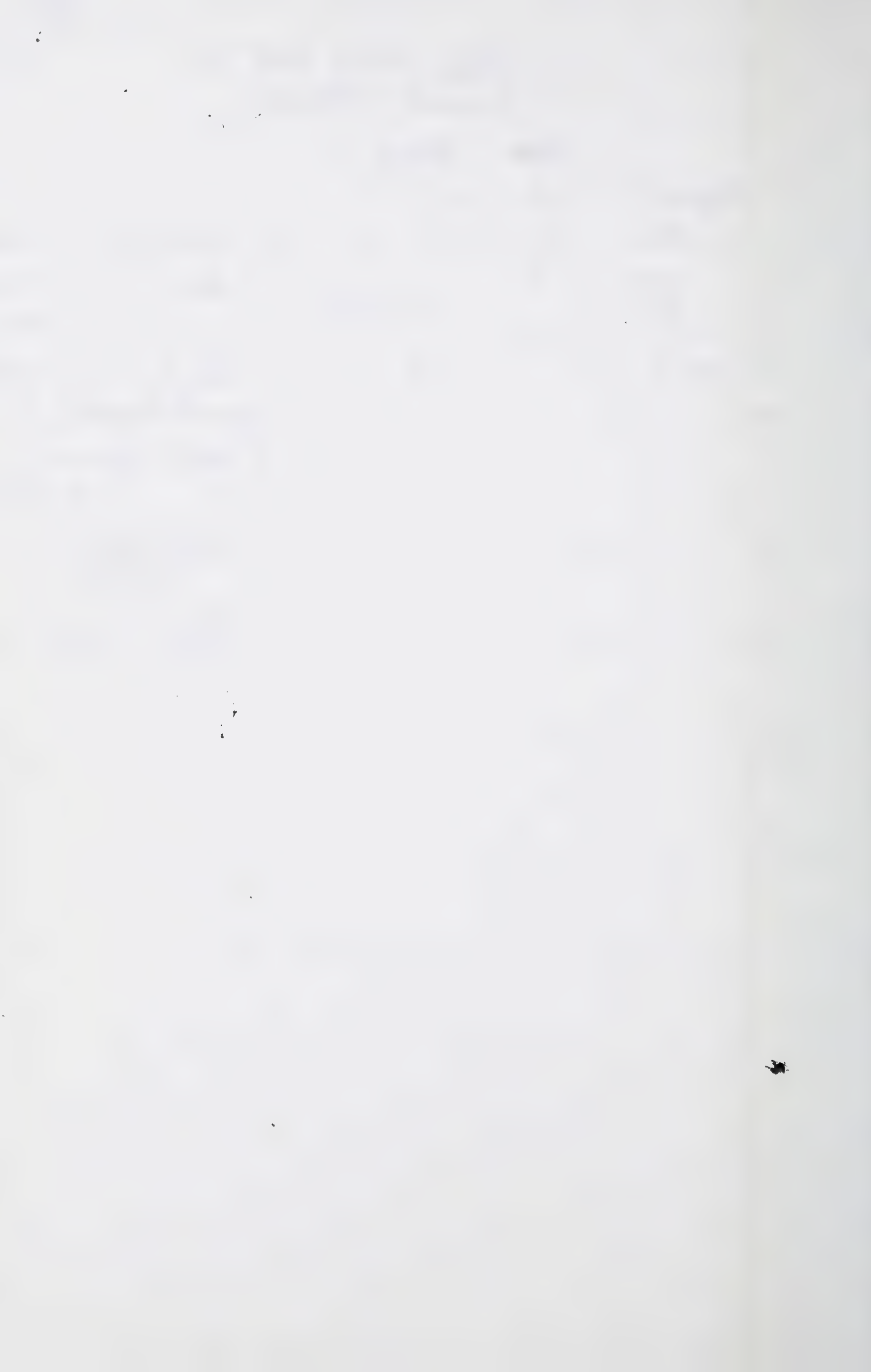
Fledged 9:30 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 17 (quonset - Makarima)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>		
	May 27	4			
	28	4		eggs warm, ♀ on	4:15 PM
	29	4		eggs warm, ♀ on	4:00 PM
	(30)				
1	31		4 (day old)	♀ off	7:37 PM
8	June 7		4	band 4 young	9:10 AM
13	12			not fledged	4:05 PM
				(at least 2 present)	
16	15			3 (birds with left foot	
				bands of G, Y, + R)	
				in nest & jump out.	
				3:35 PM	
18	17			fledged	2:45 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 18
(quonset - Makarini)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
	May 27	4		
	28	4		eggs warm 4:13PM
	29	4		eggs warm, ♀ near 4:08PM
1	30		4 1 day old	♀ off 7:38 PM
	31			
8	June 7		3	band 3 young 9:25 AM
13	12			{ not fledged, at least 2 present 4:06 PM
16	15			not Fledged 3:37 PM
18	17			fledged - 2:50 PM



Rosy Finch Nest 19

(Makarius quonset)

34
P

			<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
1+	May	27	1	3	
8+	June	3	1	4	band 4 med-sized young.
12+	June	7			not fledged
16+		10			3 young in nest + fly to floor. One goes under floor boards, 2 replaced in nest 3:10 PM
17+		12			{ at least 2 in bldg: one on floor in corner opposite the nest + another on nest shelf. 4:12 PM
18+		13			{ 1 at nest + 2 on floor. may be others. One flew length of quonset but flight is labored. 10:49 AM
20+		15			{ one bird in bldg, can fly length + gain a little altitude, but still a poor flier. (BG RT) 3:28 PM
22+		17			fledged 3:12 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 20
(Makarius - outhouse)Eggs Young

May 27

4 (small)

June 3

2 + 1 dead young (pickle) #323

June 6

2 dead pickle # 331, 332



Rosy Finch Nest 21 (Shack on Makarins)

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
1+	May 27	1	54	
3+	29	1	4	4:19 PM
10+	June 5		4	9:10 PM
				band 4 med. to large young.
15+	June 10		4	3 fly down from nest when I enter. tails 39 mm long
16+	June 11		4	all on floor
17+	12			{ at least 2 in bldg on floor
18+	13			1 in bldg on floor, poor flier. Another seen outside bldg. It can fly 100 ft but not good flight yet. 10:55 AM
	15			no birds in nest or nest bldg. One young heard chirping outside. 3:22 PM

July 18

BRT, YLT found ^{alive} on Makarins Island by DW. Johnston on July 18, 68. This is 1.2 miles (approx) from nest location.

Rosy Finch Nest 22
(quonset - Makarimo)

EggsYoung

May 27

5

29

5

2

31

5 (single 2nd day)

warm eggs

4:15 PM

♀ on

7:35 PM

9

June 7

5

banded 5

9:45 AM

13

11

not fledged. 3:20 PM

15

13

" "

10:01 AM

17

15

" "

3:46 PM

19

17

fledged

3:18 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 23

long frame bldg - area A

Eggs Young

1+	May 27	4 (large)	
2+	June 3	4	banded 4 young.
10+	June 5		not fledged 6:30 PM
12+	June 7		not fledged 10:55 AM
13+	June 8		not fledged 9:40 PM
14+	9		not fledged 2:49 PM
15+	10		fledged 4:38 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 24 (quonset - area A)

Eggs young

1+	May 27	4 (large)	
4+	30	4 (3)	3 banded & one other Fell & broke his leg & was pickled (# 311)
8+	June 3	3	close to fledging
12+	June 5		not fledged 6:30 PM
12+	June 7	2+?	2 birds running around on floor of bldg. Perhaps one outside? 11:00 AM

Rosy Finch Nest 25 (quonset in area B)

EggsYoung

1+ May 27

4 (large)

8+ June 3

4

band 4 young
(very close to fledging)~~June 5~~

10+ June 5

?

12+ June 7

4

young all jump from nest as I neared the door, judging from the sounds & location of birds below nest, Run (mostly) rather than fly around on floor. Probably would have fledged yet in my absence. 11:20 AM

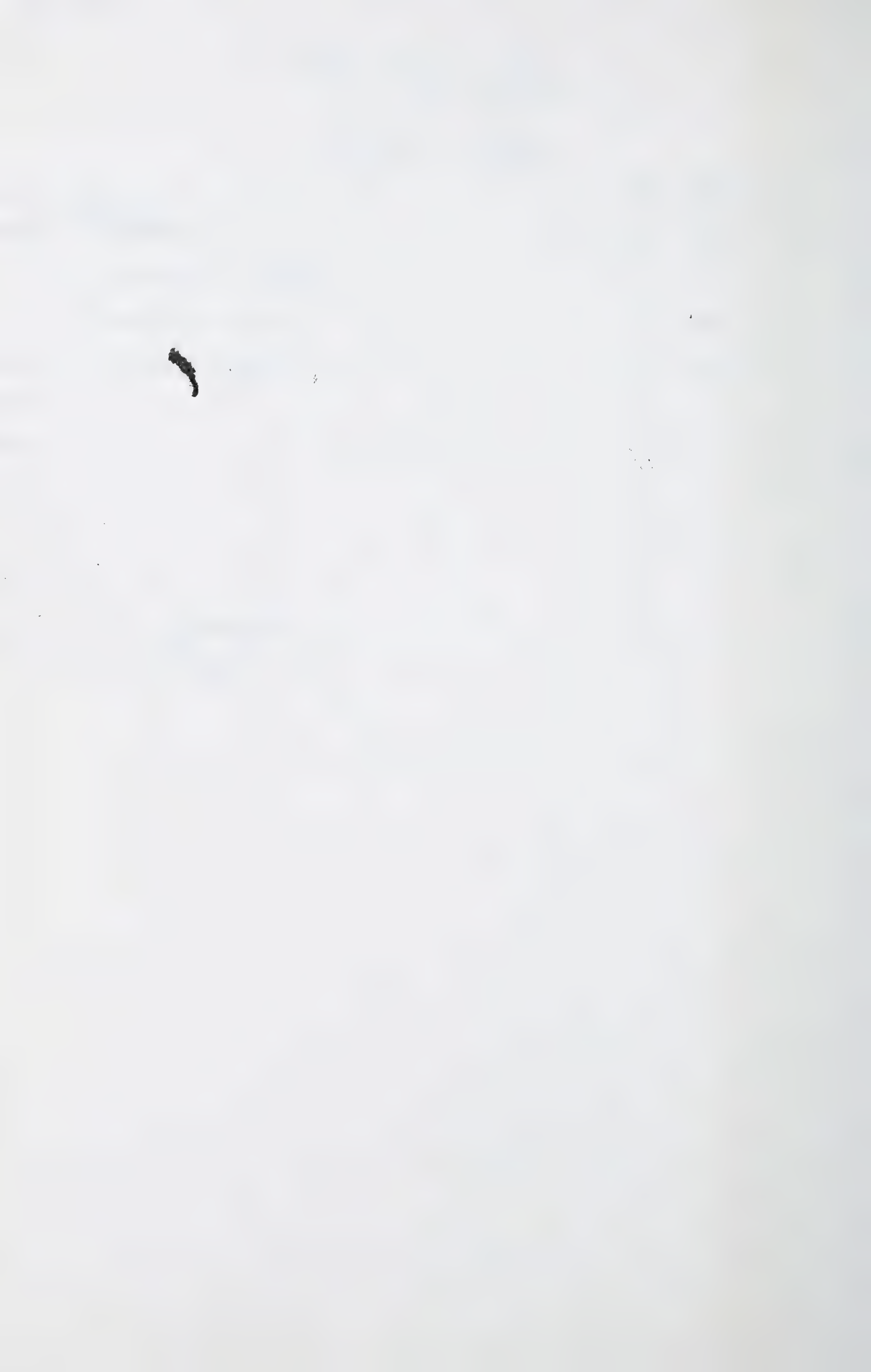
Rosy Finch Nest 26
(shack in area B)

<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>
-------------	--------------

May 27	1
--------	---

Rosy Finch Nest 27 Officers Club

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
1+	May 28	1	3	
7+	June 3	1	2 + 1 dead (possible # ³²⁴)	bad shape
			Band 2 young	
9+	June 5		young present	
11+	June 7		young present	11:05 AM
13+	9		" "	2:38 PM
14+	10		" "	4:44 PM
15+	11		" "	7:10 PM
16+	12		" "	3:10 PM
17+	13		" "	11:30 AM
	15		fledged, 1 bird 10:30 AM on steps + returns in bldg to escape.	



Rosy Finch Nest 28

(triple quonset w. of No. Hanger)

Eggs Young

1+	May 29	5 (small)	
8+	June 5	5	<u>banded</u> 5 young
14+	11		not fledged.
15+	12	5	" "
16+	13		" " (at least 4 present)
			11:10 AM
18+	15		2 outside bldg (Rt. R; Lt. G; Rt. R-Lt. Y), other 3 are in nest box. 4:05 PM
	17		birds fledged 2:15 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 29
(charley's nest 5) (quonset-area B)

Eggs Young

1+	May	29	4	(large)	
2+		30	4	banded young	<u>34.8-38.3</u> ↓ charley measures T _b & Wt. approaching fledging " (on shell out of nest) 6:40 PM
3+		31	4		
6+	June	3	4		
8+	June	5	4	"	
10+	June	7		2 young in bldg & they fly out when I entered.	11:20 AM

Rosy Finch Nest 30 (quonset-area B)

Eggs Young

1+	May 29	5 (large)	
2+	30	5	<u>Banded</u> 5 young.
6+	June 3	5	approaching fledging
8+	June 5	5	" " (on shelf / out of nest)
10+	June 7		young still on shelf. 6:40 PM but out of nest. 11:15 AM
11+	June 8		not fledged 9:50 PM
12+	9		not fledged 2:45 PM
			(one is on floor & flies half length of bldg on my approach. Others are on nest shelf behind nest hiding in corners.
13+	10		one bird on floor in hut but it flies out upon my approach. Can fly at least 40 ft.

Rosy Finch Nest 31
(quonset - area B)
Eggs Young

- | | | | | |
|----|-------------------|--------------|------------|---|
| 1+ | May 30 | (1)
floor | 4 + 1 dead | large young |
| 5+ | June 3 | | 4 | <u>band</u> 4; jump to floor
from nest |
| 7+ | June 5 | | | fledged 7 PM |
| | June 7 | | | |

Rosy Finch Nest 32
(Masonic quonset - area B)

Eggs Young

1+	May 30	4 (large)	<u>Banded</u> 4 young.
5+	June 3	B + 1 dead dead	dead bird outside nest cup, probably crawled out on May 30. # 325 in pickler coll.
7+	June 5		not fledged 7:05 PM
9+	June 7		not fledged 12:05 PM
10+	June 8		not fledged 10:15 PM one bird has jumped from back of nest the last 2 visits + I have replaced it. Don't really know if others are present this time. They were yesterday.
11+	June 9	3 on floor in corner.	YR, YW, GY present
12+	10	3 on floor	5:16 PM
13+	11	"	7:05 PM
14+	12	fledged	3:00 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 33
(quonset by lake - area B)

Eggs Young

May 30

4

♀ off

3:50 PM

June 1

4

♀ on

10:50 PM

June 3

4

♀ on

June 5

4

(dayolds)

7:10 PM

20

4

all jump from nest.

8:25 PM

22

4

all on floor 7:05 PM
Band all four.

24

fledged. None in bldg,
1 outside that crawls
under bldg when I speak
to it! 2:50 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 34
(long frame bldg in area D)

Eggs Young

1+ May 31

4 (large)

- pickle #324

++ June 3

3+1 dead on floor beneath nest

Banded 3 young.

Flew down from nest.

6+ June 5

fledged.

70M

June 17

✓ R.r.t. on roof of bldg
#34.



Rosy Finch Nest 35 (quonset - area C)

Eggs Young

1+	June 1	4 (large)	
3+	June 3	4	<u>banded</u> 4 young. Approaching fledging.
5+	June 5		not Fledged 6:52 PM
7+	June 7		not Fledged 12:00 Noon
8+	June 8		not Fledged 10:05 PM Lt. GW one, dead on floor, 3 in nest. Picked dead bird - #343
9+	9		not Fledged - can hear young chirping from 200 ft. away, even over sound of wind & rain. 2:50 PM
10+	10	2	not fledged, adults still captives 5:00 PM. 2 birds fly from shelf but I returned them & they stay put (heads in corner) (BB, BG) tail 45 mm long. fledged 6:55 PM
11+	11		

July 4

BY LT. with 2+ other Imma., at
least one of which was unbanded.
In quarry NW of Jones Lake.

Rosy Finch Nest 36
(long frame bldg - area C)

	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
1+ June 1	1	3 (very large)	
June 3		3	<u>Banded</u> 3 young. Nearly ready to fledge.
June 5			not fledged 6:45 PM
June 7			not fledged 11:30 AM
June 8			not fledged 9:58 PM but one nestling flew out the window.
	9		not fledged. 2:56 PM can hear young chirping loudly for great distance even over sound of rain & wind
10+ 10			Fledged, adults near & still complain as before 4:58 PM 4:58 PM

July 13

collected GGLT in quarry
near of Jones Lake which is
0.7 miles from the nest site

Rosy Finch Nest 37
Officers Club

		<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
	May 28			
	June 3	4		^{reach it; there, but couldn't} - Charley guess nest was. ♀ flushed 6:05 PM.
	June 5	4		♀ on 6:22 PM
	June 7	4		♀ on 11:05 AM
	9	1	3	♀ on; 2:40 PM (day old young)
1	10		4	♀ off 4:45 PM
12	21		3	2 in nest & 1 alive on floor, a 4th dead on floor. Fireman brought the live one in & I returned it to the nest. The dead one is now # 364 (pickle). several (4+) adults chirp & follow me around bldg.
	July 4	—	—	

Rosy Finch Nest 38 (Charley Yarbrough's nest C or 3)

young

TB Measurements

1+	May 29	5	wt. 15.7 to 23.0 gm.	✓
2+	30	5		✓
4+	June 1	5		✓
6+	3	2		✓
8+	5	2		✓
10+	7	2		✓
13+	10	1	<div> <div>1 dead is pickle # 347</div> <div>other out of nest on floor flying about</div> </div>	✓
			wt. 39.6 gm	
15+	12	1	on floor, tail 32 mm long.	
16+	13	1	on floor, tail	11:10 AM
18+	15		none in bldg	4:10 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 39
(Charley Yarbrough's nest D on 4)

Tb &
Wts
taken

Young

1+	May 29	4 ← wts 17.8-20.5 gm	✓
2+	30	4	✓
4+	June 1	3	✓
6+	3	3	✓
8+	5	3	✓
11+	8	3 ← wts 38.5-40.5 gm.	✓
14+	11	2 found, one of which was outside bldg. Perhaps the 3rd bird was outside & unseen.	✓
15+	12	1 bird in a shack next to rd to 40 ft from quanset where nest was located. Its tail was 32 mm (12 mm out of sheath). No birds in nest bldg.	

Rosy Finch Nest 40
(quonset - wet meadow plots)

Eggs Young

June 6

4

on Floor of quonset &
can fly nearly to ceiling.
Apparently in process of fledging.
It is possible there ~~was~~
another bird that I
didn't see but it would
have to have been outside.
We captured 3 & 1 flew
out a hole in the roof.
spec. # 339, 340, 341

Rosy Finch Nest 41

Eggs Young

June 7

4+

Erwin

3 in bldg & caught,
others may have been
outside.

Spec. # 339, 340, 341

Rosy Finch Nest 42
(Charbys nest 1 or A)

	<u>Young</u>	<u>Temps taken</u>
	5	
May 27	3	✓
28	3	✓

June 6

1 only one bird in nest.
Could others have been slightly
larger & fledged already?

Collected this nestling &
both adults (# 327-329)

Rosy Finch Nest 43
(Quonset town)

June 10 Eggs Young

2 Fledged young collected,
may have been more.
Also collected adults.

Rosy Finch Nest 44
(Charley nest B or 2)

59 A

	<u>young</u>	<u>measured T_h</u>
May 27	5	✓
28	3	✓
29	1 (+?) K wt. 19.7	✓
	Abandoned	

location north over hill from Nest 42 in shack on end
of quadrat. Nest 8 ft up.

Rosy Finch Nest 45
(Bird Cape)

June 14

4 young

Rosy Finch Nest 46
(Bird Cape)

61 F

June 14

2+ young.

fly out of bldg.

Rosy Finch Nest 47
(Bird Cape)

62

June 14

3 young.

Rosy Finch Nest 48
(Bird Cape)

63 collected

June 14

5 eggs.

collected ♀.

Rosy Finch Nest 49

64
Abandoned

Eggs Young

June 17	5	♀ on mid afternoon
20	5	♀ off; eggs warm; 8:05 PM
22	5	♀ off, eggs cold 6:55 PM
24	5	♀ off, eggs cold 2:44 PM
July 1	5	♀ off, eggs cold

Rosy Finch Nest 50

65 F

June 17

Eggs Young

3+

Fledging

Rosy Finch Nest 51

6-6 Abandoned

	<u>Eggs</u>	
June 17	5	cold
18	5	cold
July 1	5	cold

Rosy Finch Nest 52

	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
July 1	3		♀ off
2	4		♀ on 3PM
3	4		♀ on
15	1	3 day old	♀ on 1:30 PM

Rosy Finch Nest 53

	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	
July 5	5		
6	5		♀ on, 6:15 PM
11	5		♀ on, 7:00 PM
15	5		♀ off, warm eggs 1:35 PM

Grauman Lake (♂ - ♀ - pairs - yng)

Observations by:
 x = C.G. Yarbrough
 o = R. LeResche
 † = D.W. Johnston

69

	Mallard	Bufflehead	Greater Scaup	Common Teal	Goldeneye	R.B. Merganser	Tufted Duck	R.T. Loon	C. Loon
x May 5	6-0-0-0	7-7-0-0	2-1-0-0	0-4-0-0	—	—	—	—	—
x May 6	—	6-9-0-0	1-0-2-0	—	0-0-1-0	1-2-0-0	—	—	—
x May 10	2-0-0-0	20	2-2-0-0	0-0-1-0	1-2-0-0	0-3-0-0	—	—	—
May 15	—	0-0-2-0	—	—	—	2-4-1-0	—	—	—
May 17	2-0-0-0	4-3-0-0	6-8-0-0	—	1-2-1-0	—	—	—	—
May 23	—	2-0-1-0	0-2-2-0	0-0-1-0	—	0-0-1-0	0-1-1-0	—	—
June 1	—	0-7-0-0	0-0-2-0	—	—	0-1-1-0	—	2	—
June 6	—	—	3-1-3-0	1-0-0-0	—	0-0-1-0	1-0-0-0	0	—
o June 8	—	—	6-0-5-0	1-0-0-0	—	—	1-0-0-0	—	2
June 10	—	—	3-0-2-0	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 12	—	—	0-1-1-0	—	—	—	—	—	—
† June 16	—	—	6-0-2-0	—	—	—	—	—	—
† 19	—	—	9-0-1-0	—	—	—	—	—	—
22	—	—	11-0-1-0	—	—	—	—	—	—
26	0-0-2-0	—	9-0-0-0	1-0-0-0	—	—	—	—	2
† 28	—	—	6-0-1-0	—	—	—	—	—	—
July 1	0-0-1-0	—	8-1-0-3	—	—	—	—	—	1
2	—	—	9-0-1-3	—	—	—	—	—	—
3	—	—	10-1-0-2	—	—	—	—	—	—
4	—	—	10-0-0-0	—	—	—	—	—	1
5	—	—	8-0-0-0	1-0-0-0	—	—	—	1	—
6	—	—	8-0-0-0	—	—	—	—	—	—
8	0-1-0-0	—	7-1-1-2	—	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	—	7-2-0-2	—	—	—	—	—	—
13	—	—	1-2-0-10	0-0-2-0	—	—	—	1	—

Mason Lake
(♂ - ♀ - pair - young)

observations by
+ D.W. Johnston
* R. Wood

70

	Mallard	Greater Scaup	Common Teal	R.T. Loon	Pin Tail	Northern Phalarope	G.W. Gull
May 15	—	0-1-2-0	—	—	—	—	—
21	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
23	—	0-1-1-0	—	—	—	—	2
25	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
27	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
June 3	—	—	3-0-0-0	—	—	2	—
5	0-0-1-0	0-0-1-0	—	—	—	—	—
8	1-0-0-0	0-0-1-0	2-0-0-0	—	—	—	—
10	—	1-0-0-0	—	—	—	—	—
11	—	1-0-0-0	—	—	—	—	—
12	—	—	1-0-0-0	—	—	—	—
15	3-0-0-0	1-0-0-0	2-0-0-0	—	—	—	—
+ 19	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
+ 23	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25	—	—	3-0-0-0	—	—	—	—
+ 26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
+ 28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
+ July 1	—	—	1-0-0-0	1	—	2	—
* 4	0-0-1-0	—	—	—	—	—	—
* 8	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15	0-3-0-0	0-1-0-0	4-3-0-0	—	—	—	—

Jones Lake

(♂ - ♀ - pairs - yng)

observations by:
 x = C.G. Yarbrough
 + = D.W. Johnston 71

* = R. Wood

		Mallard	Bufflehead	Greater Scaup	Common Teal	Goldeneye	R.B. Merganser	Tufted Duck	R.T. Loon	S.W. Gull
x	May 6	—	4-2-0-0	7-5-12-0	1-0-0-0	0-1-0-0	—	—	—	—
	May 15	1-0-0-0	5-8-0-0	8-9-0-0	—	—	—	—	—	—
	May 19	—	0-16-3-0	5-4-6-0	—	1-0-1-0	—	—	—	—
	May 20	—	0-1-2-0	0-0-5-0	—	1-0-0-0	—	—	—	—
	23	0-10-2-0	—	1-0-7-0	1-0-0-0	—	0-0-1-0	4-0-4-0	1	—
	30	—	0-5-0-0	0-1-3-0	—	1-0-0-0	1-2-0-0	—	1	—
	June 3	—	—	8-2-7-0	—	3-6-0-0	—	2-0-0-0	2	—
+	9	—	—	7-0-1-0	0-0-1-0	1-0-2-0	—	—	—	—
	11	0-0-1-0	—	15-0-0-0	—	4-4-0-0	—	—	—	1
•	15	—	0-1-0-0	13-1-0-0	1-0-0-0	3-4-0-0	—	1-0-0-0	—	—
+	18	—	—	11-0-0-0	2-0-0-0	1-2-0-0	—	1-0-0-0	1	—
+	23	0-0-1-0	—	22-0-4-0	1-0-0-0	—	—	1-0-0-0	3	—
+	28	0-0-1-0	—	18-1-0-0	4-0-0-0	2-1-0-0	—	—	—	—
+	July 1	1-0-0-0	—	17-2-0-0	9-1-2-0	2-2-0-0	—	—	—	—
☆	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	—
☆	6	—	—	0-1-0-9	—	—	—	—	—	—
☆	11	—	—	0-2-0-14	—	—	—	—	—	—
	11	—	—	4-2-0-15	—	(2) 0-4-0-0	—	—	1	—
	13	—	—	2-1-0-7	2-1-0-0	3-0-0-0	—	—	—	—

Pumphouse Lake

(♂ - ♀ - pair - yng)

72

	Mallard	Greater Scaup	Common Teal	Pintail	R.T. Loon	Northern Phalarope
June 25	—	0-0-1-8	6-0-0-0	—	—	3
27	2-0-0-0	5-1-1-7	2-0-0-0	0-1-0-0	1	—
July 5	0-0-1-0	4-0-3-0	17-2-1-7	—	1	2
6	0-1-1-0	8-0-0-0	9-3-0-0	—	1	—
7	1-0-0-0	8-1-1-0	7-1-0-1	—	—	—
8	—	6-0-1-0	22-9-0-0	—	1	2
15	—	3-4-1-12	13-4-0-0	—	7	—

Clevenger Lake (♂ - ♀ - pairs - young)

Observer by: 73

x = G.G. Yarbrough

() = differing # by another observer

† = D.W. Johnston

★ = R.C. Wood

R.T. Loom

		Mallard	Bufflehead	Greater Scaup	Common Teal	Goldeneye	R.B. Merganser	Tufted Duck	Pintail	
x	May 10	—	0-3-5-0	1-0-2-0	2-0-2-0	—	—	—	—	1
	16	—	0-6-4-0	2-2-3-0	3-0-2-0	—	—	—	—	2
(x)		1-0-1-0			5-1-0-0	1-0-0-0				
	22	0-0-0-0	0-7-3-0	1-1-3-0	5-0-0-0	0-0-0-0	2-0-3-0	1-0-2-0	—	3
	23	—	0-9-3-0	3-4-6-0	3-0-0-0	—	0-1-0-0	0-0-2-0	—	—
	24	1-0-0-0	1-13-2-0	2-0-6-0	1-1-0-0	—	—	0-0-2-0	—	—
(x)										
	June 1	—	0-2-0-0	0-0-5-0	4-0-0-0	0-0-1-0	0-0-2-0	—	0-1-1-8	2
	3	1-0-0-0	—	0-0-5-0	7-0-0-0	—	—	—	3-0-0-0	2
	4	0-0-1-0	—	1-1-4-0	9-0-0-0	—	—	2-0-0-0	1-0-0-0	—
	11	0-0-2-0	—	7-0-2-0	2-0-0-0	—	1	—	—	—
	15	2-0-1-0	—	5-1-5-0	10-0-0-0	—	—	—	1-0-0-0	—
	18	2-0-0-0	—	8-5-0-0	7-0-2-0	0-1-0-0	—	—	—	—
†	23	2-0-0-0	—	6-0-0-0	7-0-0-0	1-3-0-0	—	—	—	—
†	26	2-0-0-0	—	3-0-1-0	11-0-0-0	—	0-1-0-0	—	—	—
† ★	27	—	—	4-2-0-0	5-2-0-3	—	0-1-0-0	—	—	1
†	28	—	—	4-0-0-0	2-0-0-0	—	—	—	—	—
★	July 1	—	—	4-0-0-0	7-0-0-3	—	—	—	—	—
★	6	—	—	0-1-0-0	11-0-0-0	—	0-1-0-9	—	—	—
	8	0-1-0-0	—	0-1-0-0	4-1-0-0	—	0-1-0-9	—	—	—
	11	—	—	—	13-1-0-0	—	—	—	—	4
	15	0-1-0-4	—	1-2-0-8	2-2-0-0	—	—	—	—	—

7/4

Silver Salmon Lake

(♂ - ♀ - pairs - young)

observations by:
 x = C.G. Yarbrough
 * = R.C. Wood
 () = differing #'s by another observer

		Mallard	Bufflehead	Greater Scaup	Common Teal	Goldeneye	R.B. Merganser
x	May 8	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
(x)		1-1-0-3	0-0-3-0	0-0-1-0		1-0-0-0	0-0-4-0
	21	0-1-0-3	0-0-1-0	_____	_____	_____	0-1-4-0
	24	0 _____	2-3-0-0	_____	_____	_____	0-1-1-0
(x)							0-0-3-0
	June 1	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	0-0-2-0
	5	0-0-1-0	_____	_____	_____	_____	0-0-2-0
	8	0-0-1-0	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____
	15	0-0-2-0	_____	_____	2-0-1-0	_____	1-0-0-0
*	July 4	_____	_____	_____	_____	_____	0-1-0-0

Tin Lake

75
observations by:
★ = R.C. Wood

June 15	1 ♀ R.B. Merganser		
25		1 RT. Loon	
★ July 2		2 RT. Loon	
★ 3		2 RT. Loon	
★ 8		1 RT. Loon	13 ♂ C. Teal
★ 9			no birds

76 Glaucous-winged Gull Nests south of New Camp

e = egg
 y = young
 c = crack
 p = pip
 o = out of nest

Temperatures

Nest #	June 8	June 12	June 13
1	3e	3e	
2	3e	3e(1c)	
3	3e	3e	
4	2e	2e	
5	3e	2yo	
6	3e	3e(3c)	
7	3e	3e	
8	3e	3e	
9	1y	1y(big)	
10	1e	1e	
11	3e	3y	
11a	3e	2e ^c , 1y (wet)	
12	3e	2e, 1y	
13	3e	3e	
14	3e	3e	
15	3e	3e	
16	2e	2e	
17	1e, 1y	1e	
18		2e, 1eo	
19		3e	
20		3e(1c)	
21		3ep	2y, 1e
22		3e	
23		2e	
24		3e	
25		3e	
26		1e	
27		3e	

77
Glaucous-winged Gull
Nests south of New Camp (cont.)

Nest #

June 8

June 12

28

3e

Glaucous-winged Gull Big Lake Nests

e = egg
 y = young
 c = crack
 p = pip
 o = out of nest
 E = nest empty
 D = nest destroyed

78

	<u>1 (BL I)</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5 (BL II)</u>
May 12	3e				
May 15	3e	2e	1e	1e	
May 25	3e	3e	1e	E	
June 3	3e(1c)	E	D		4e
June 5	3e(2c) 3e(2c)				4e
June 7	3y				4e
June 8	2y				4e

Glaucous-winged Gull Kirilof Point Nests

79

	KP1	KP2	KP3	KP4	KP5	KP6
June 3	3e	3e	1e	3e	3e	
5	3e	3e	2e	3e	3e	
9	3e	3e	2e	3e	chick containing 2y, 1 crushed egg	
11	3e	3e	2e	3e	empty	
15	3e	3e	2e	3e		
18	1e, 1pe, 1y	1e, 1pe, 1y	2e	1pe, 2y		
25	empty	empty	2e	empty		3e
30			2e(2c)			3e
July 1			as above			3e
5			2y			3e
13						1 cold egg buried in nest. Egg shell 2 ft. away.

Glaucous-winged Gull Nests (Misc.)

80

Number of nests with
 Nest Contents of:

June	Location	Eggs			2 eggs	1 egg	Young			Empty
		1	2	3	1 yng	1 yng	1	2	3	
6	Rifle Range e. of Garbage Dump.			1						
7									1	
9				1						
13	Kiritof Islets 1 mi. nw of Site C	8	2	14	1	2	1	4 ^a	1	9 ^b
14				3						
17	$\frac{1}{2}$ mi. sw. of New Camp			1		1				
26	Bat. Island			2						

a = includes one nest with 1 dead & 1 live yng.

b = includes 1 nest with 1 dead & another with 1 egg out of nest.

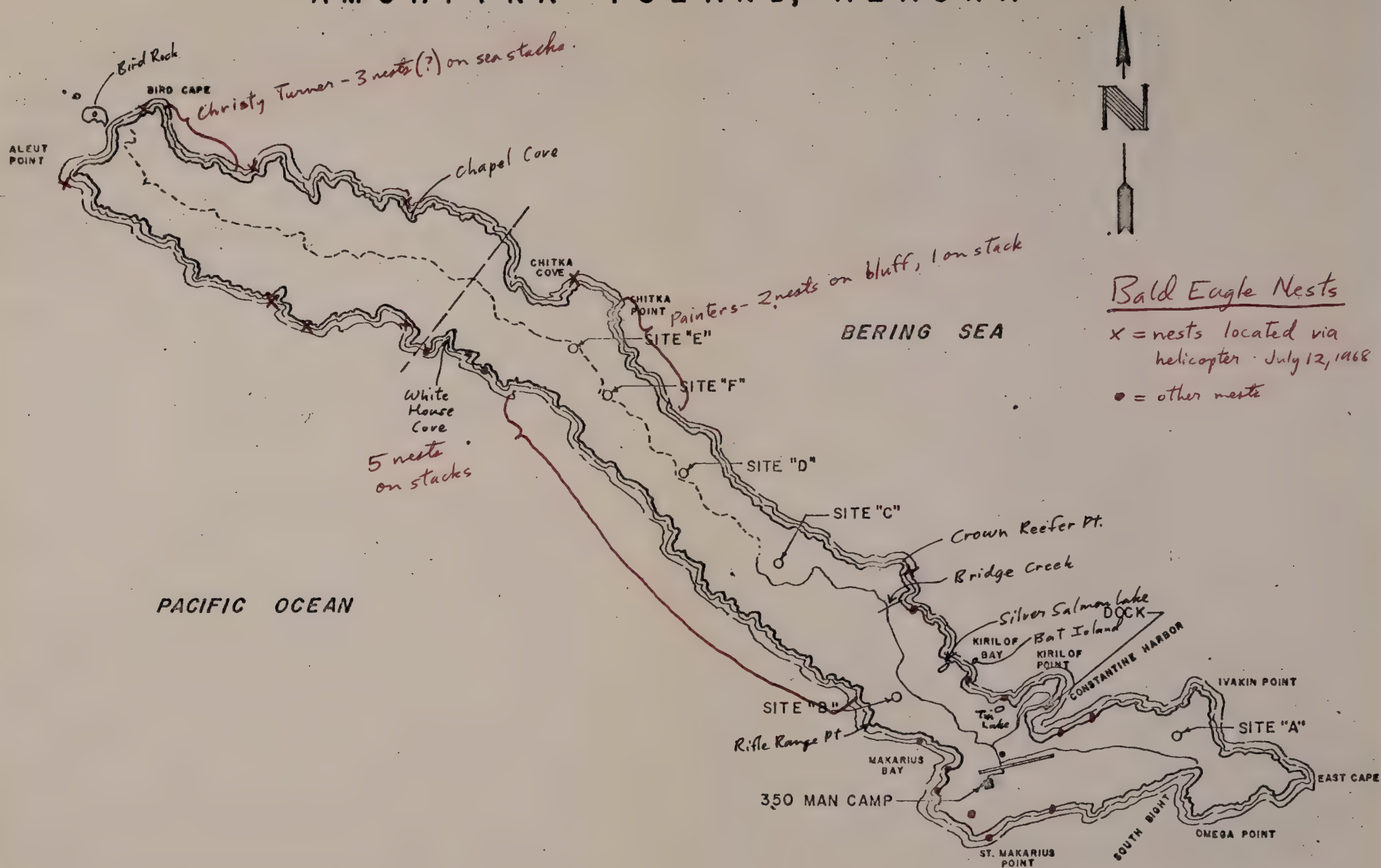
Summary Gull Nests

Clutch		Size	
1	2	3	4
14 ^a	14 ^b	54	1

a = eggs often cold & apparently abandoned. Eggs often left in nest after young fledge. Only two of these are nests with 1 yng; the rest had one egg.

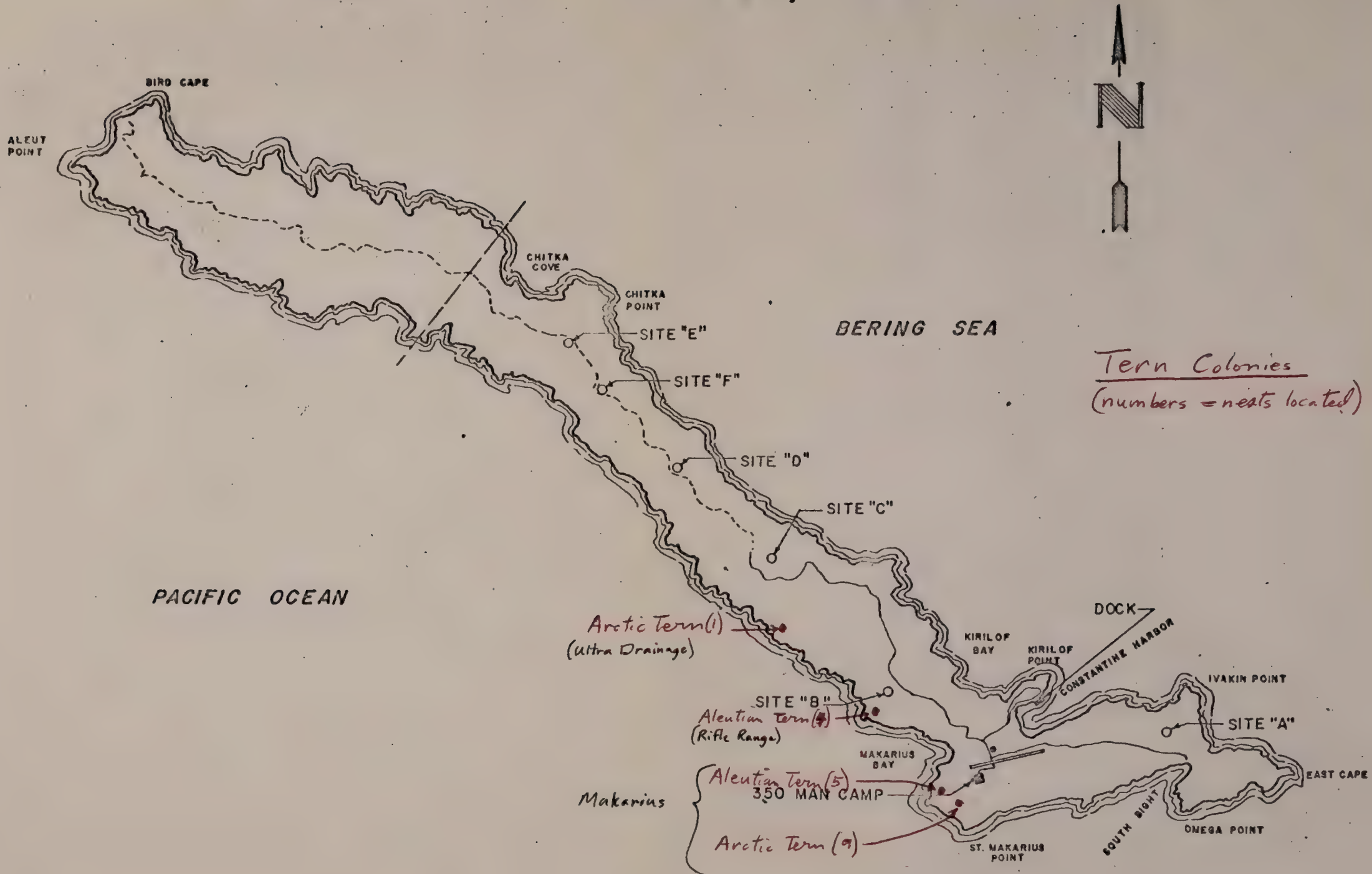
b. One nest was followed through laying & found to have a full clutch of two.

AMCHITKA ISLAND, ALASKA



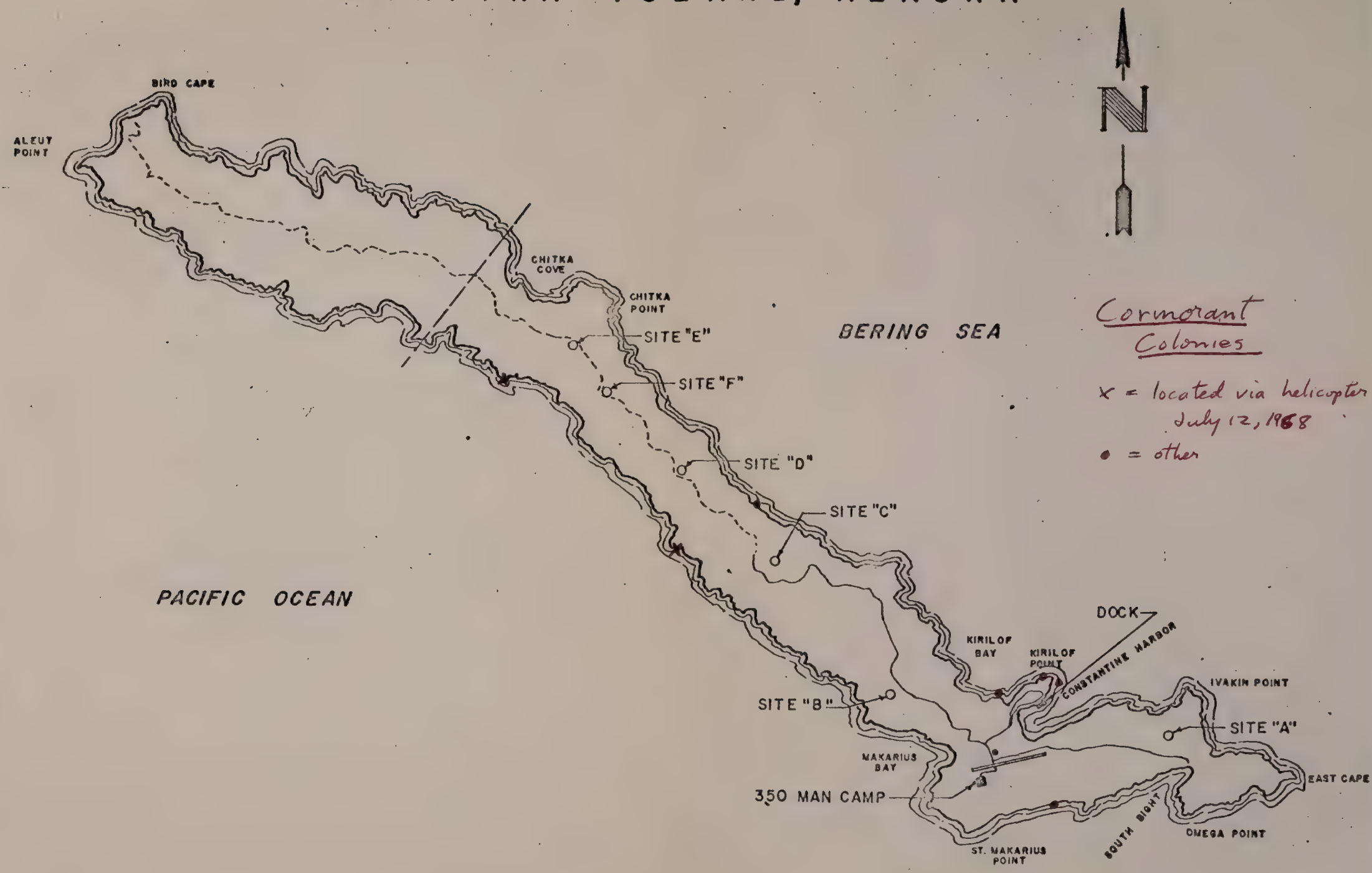
Bald Eagle nests

AMCHITKA ISLAND, ALASKA



Tern Colonies

AMCHITKA ISLAND, ALASKA

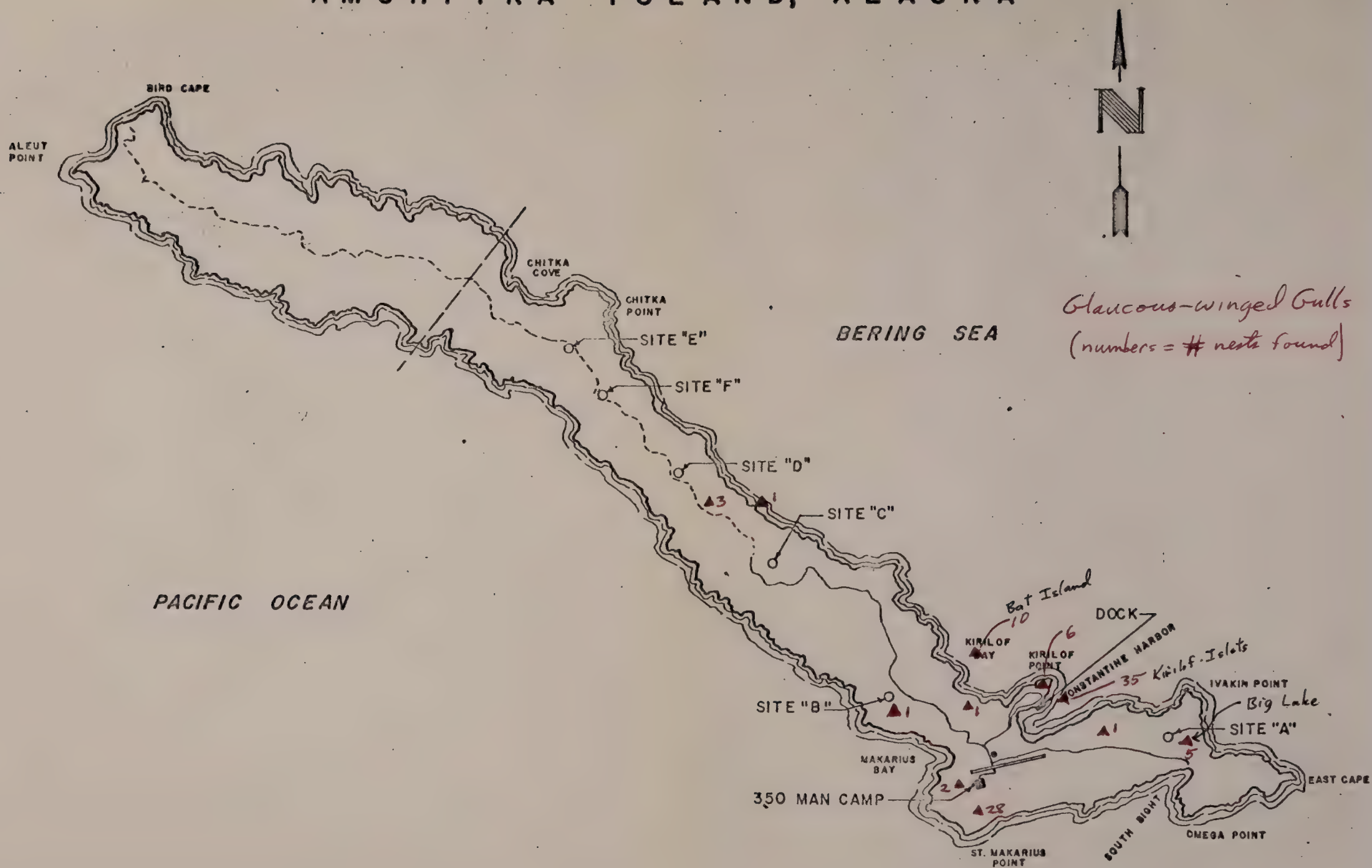


Cormorant Colonies

x = located via helicopter
July 12, 1968
● = other

Cormorant Colonies

AMCHITKA ISLAND, ALASKA



Gull Nests

Map of the area around the Gull Nests



1880

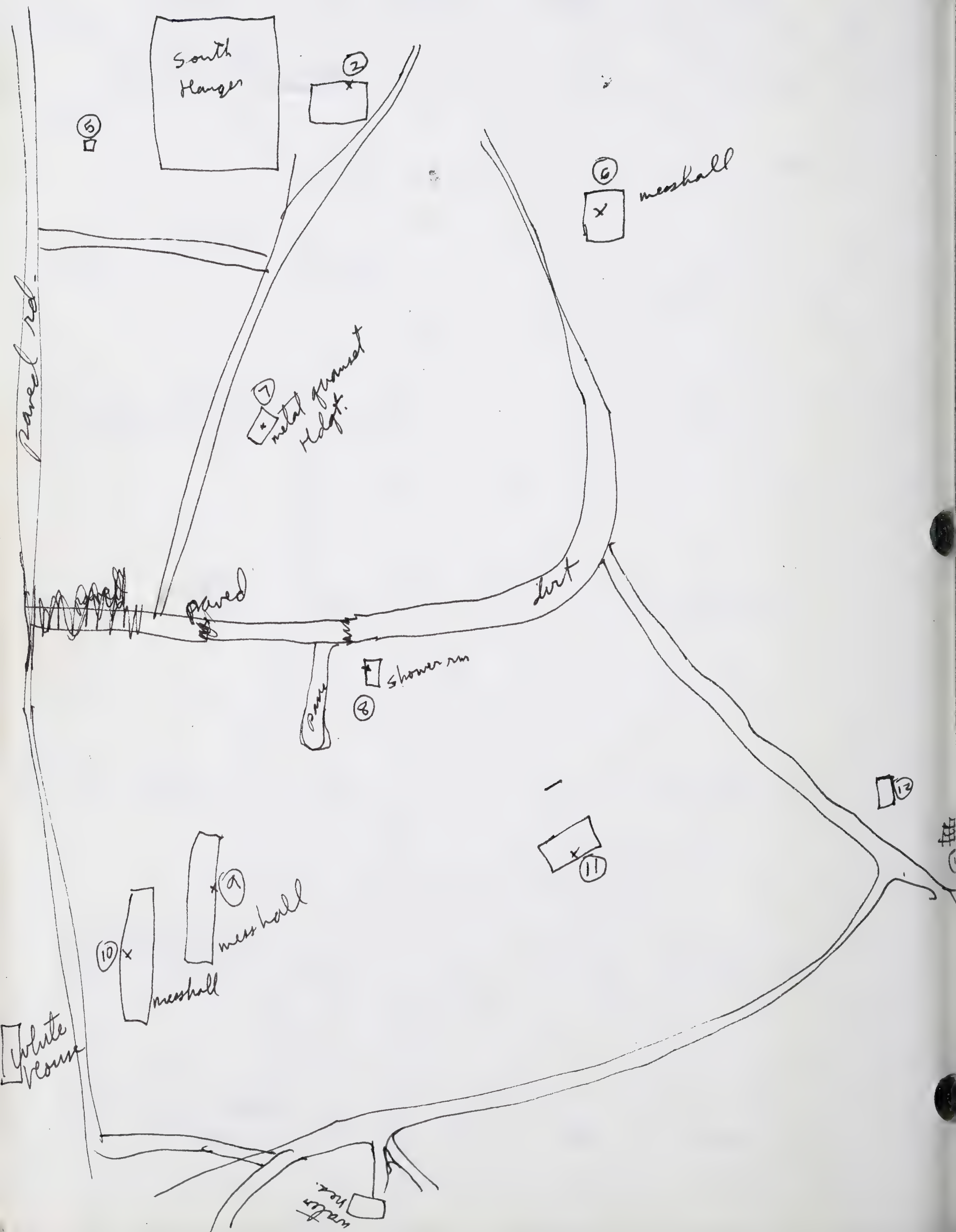
1880



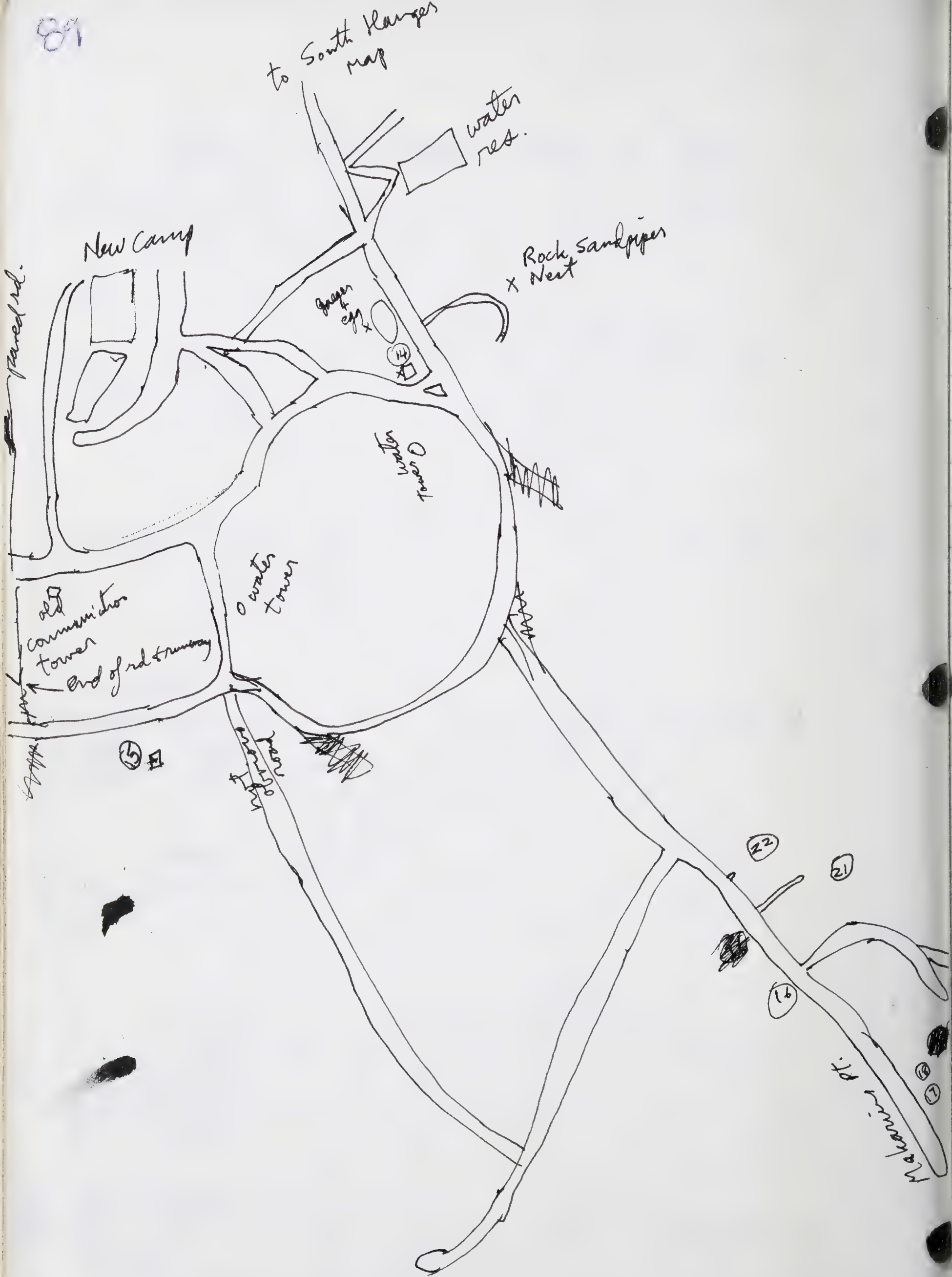
Rosy Finch Nests

86

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Location</u>
A	1. May 15	4		6 1/2 ft.	near drillsite B (abandoned)
	2. May 24	1	3	20 ft.	blodge so. of South Hanger
	26	1	3		bands: Rt. Y, Rt. G, Rt. B.
A?	3. May 25	4		ground	drum no. of Old Camp
	28	4			
	30		4		
4.	May 25	3		4 ft.	book shelf. in quanset no. of North Hanger
5.	May 26	4		7 ft.	blodge no. of South Hanger
6.	May 26		5	8 ft.	mess hall so. of ^{Hanger} South
7.	May 26	4		11 ft	Hdpts. quanset, sw of South Hanger.
8.	May 26	1	4	7 1/2	shower run sw of nest 7

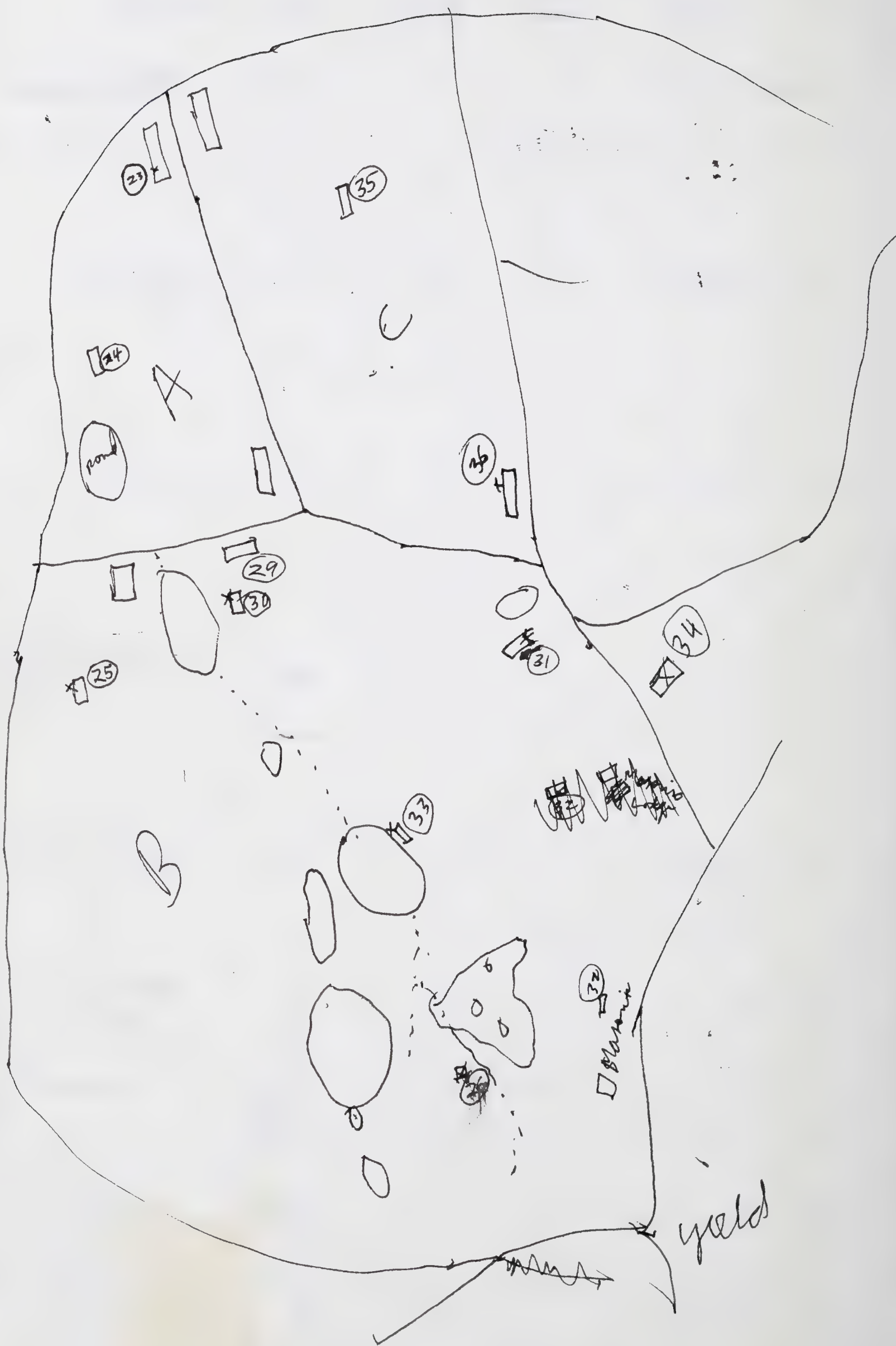


	<u>Date</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Location</u>
9	May 26		5	8	mess hall nw of ⑧
10.	May 26	5		7½	mess hall nw of ⑨
A? 11	May 26	5		6	granit s of ⑨ & ⑩
12.	May 26		4	6	bldg. rock pile so. of White House, near
13.	May 26	4		9	scaffold just south of ⑫
14.	May 26	2	2		2 story bldg next collapsed large granit s. of New Camp.
15	May 26	5		6½	shade w of New Camp & old communication tower



	<u>Date</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	<u>MT.</u>	<u>Location</u>
16.	May 27	5		5	quonset shelf Makarua Pt. - rt
17	May 27	4		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	shack on quonset - lt. side rd to Makarua
18	May 27	4		7	in ceiling of shack on end of quonset just e. of # (17)
19	May 27	1	3	6	shelf in quonset on rd to Lt. of Makarua Rd.
20	May 27		4	5	in turned over out house on rd to Lt. of Makarua Rd.
18 21.	May 27	1	5	8	in shack Makarua Rd.
	29				
22	May 27	5		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	in quonset Makarua Rd, e. of (21)

	<u>Date</u>	<u>Eggs</u>	<u>Young</u>	<u>Ht.</u>	<u>Location</u>
33	May 27		4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	long workshop, open
24	May 27		4	7	quanset
25	May 27		4	6	quanset
26	May 27	1		8ft	on ceiling of shack next to lake.
27	May 28	1	3	8	Officers Club
28	May 29		5	$3\frac{1}{2}$	triple triple quanset e. of So. Hangar.
29	May 29		4	$5\frac{1}{2}$	quanset
30	May 29		5	$5\frac{1}{2}$	quanset
31	May 30		5+	7	quanset



beach rosy finches

May 16 301, 302, 303 Makarius Bay

May 23 308, 309, 310 Constantine Harbor

Gull eggs - 2 slides

1 5649-8

